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The Spirit of Missions;

EDITED FOR

THE BOARD OF MISSIONS

Of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States of America.

PREACH THE GOSPEL TO EVERY CREATURE.

VOL. V.

JULY, 1840.

No. 7.

PROCEEDINGS.

DOMESTIC COMMITTEE.

June 1, 1840.—*Stated Meeting.*—The Rev. Mr. Jones was called to the Chair.

The Secretary and General Agent reported his correspondence.

On the report of the Committee on Indian Missions, the Rev. David Griffith was recognized as the missionary at Fort Leavenworth, Indian Territory.

On the report of the Committee on Northern Missions, the Rev. Wm. Allanson, the Rev. Aaron Humphrey, and the Rev. J. D. Mead, were appointed missionaries within Bishop Kemper's jurisdiction, and the Rev. G. W. Cole and the Rev. S. R. Crane, in Michigan; and salaries were appropriated to the Rev. Mr. Cole as missionary at Kalamazoo, Michigan, the Rev. Mr. Crane as missionary at Niles, Michigan, and the Rev. J. A. Wilson as missionary at Pontiac, Michigan.

On the report of the Committee on Southern Missions, a salary was appropriated to the Rev. J. Chilton as missionary at Jackson and Brownsville, Tennessee.

The Secretary and General Agent reported a draft of the Annual Report to the Board of Missions, which was laid on the table and made the order of business at an adjourned meeting to be held on the 11th inst.

Messrs. B. L. Woolley and D. A. Cushman were appointed a Committee to audit the Treasurer's accounts and also his report to the Board of Missions.

June 11.—*Adjourned Meeting.*—The Rev. Dr. Whittingham was called to the Chair.

The Report to the Board of Missions was taken up and read, after which it was referred back to the Secretary for verbal corrections, and ordered to be submitted for the final action of the Committee at the stated meeting on the 15th inst.

June 18.—*Stated Meeting.*—The Rev. Dr. McVickar was called to the Chair.

The Secretary and General Agent reported his correspondence.

The Committee appointed to audit the Treasurer's accounts

and his report to the Board of Missions, reported that they had examined his accounts and found them accurate; and also that they had examined and approved his report to the Board of Missions.

The Secretary submitted, by order, the draft of the Annual Report to the Board of Missions, which was approved and adopted as the Fifth Annual Report of this Committee; and the Secretary was directed to lay it before the Board accordingly.

FOREIGN COMMITTEE.

May 19, 1840.—Stated Meeting.—Rev. Dr. Milnor in the chair. An appropriation was made to meet the expenses of the China mission for 1841.

The following resolution was unanimously passed.

Resolved, That the Secretary and General Agent be requested to assure the Rev. Mr. Southgate, that this Committee regard with entire approbation, the manner in which he has discharged the important trust confided to him, in the conduct of the recent missionary tour through Turkey and Persia; and that they regard his published narrative of that tour as a valuable accession to works connected with Christian Missions and worthy of the full confidence of its readers, for its accuracy and research.

May 23.—Special Meeting.

Resolved, That an Acting Treasurer be appointed during the absence of Mr. Aldis, whose duty it shall be during the term of his service, to perform the entire duties of the Treasurer's office.

Mr. G. T. Fox, of the firm of Sands, Fox & Co., was then unanimously chosen as acting Treasurer.

June 2.—Stated Meeting.—Rev. Dr. Milnor in the Chair. The following preamble and resolution were passed:

The Committee having taken into serious consideration the claims of the China mission, rendered yet more pressing by the cares devolving upon the Rev. Dr. Boone, unsustained by any associate in his distant and arduous mission, deem it of great importance that another missionary should be early on his way to Batavia. They regard the present period as peculiarly calling for missionaries on the confines of China, and they believe that opportunity now exists for enlarged operations at Batavia in reference to the Chinese. Therefore in earnestly pressing this claim upon the Church:

Resolved, That the attention of those contemplating entering upon Foreign Missions be invited to the claims of the China mission, in the hope that another missionary may be found ready to depart, at an early date, for Batavia, as missionary to the Chinese, to be associated with the Rev. Dr. Boone.

A copy of the Instructions of the Senior Bishop to the Rev. Dr. Robertson and the Rev. Mr. Southgate, was reported, the original having been forwarded to the missionaries.

Mr. Depeyster and Mr. Curtis were appointed to audit the Treasurer's account.

June 16.—Stated Meeting.—Rev. Dr. Milnor in the Chair.

The Committee acted upon the draft of the Annual Report of their doings, to be laid before the Board of Missions, at their approaching meeting, and also received the Treasurer's account. The Report having been considered was passed as amended, and ordered to be presented as the Fifth Annual Report of this Committee.

CORRESPONDENCE.

DOMESTIC.

MICHIGAN.

FROM THE REV. M. HIRST, MISSIONARY AT DEXTER.

Dexter, March 20, 1840.

My labors have been principally confined to this place, and through the divine blessing the interest taken in our services continues to increase, and our prospects are encouraging. In addition to my labors at Dexter, I have officiated at several places in the neighborhood to serious and attentive congregations. I have visited Pinckney, a rising village ten miles north of this place. I found here four members of our Church. There had never been any Church service in this place previous to my visit. In consequence of the sickness that prevailed at Dexter last fall, our Sunday school was entirely broken up. We have commenced again, and when in full operation we number thirty scholars and four teachers. The baptisms during the past year have been seven, six children and one adult. Four have been added to the number of communicants, and two persons have become candidates for confirmation. Present number of communicants, sixteen.

FROM THE REV. A. S. HOLLISTER, MISSIONARY AT TROY.

Troy, March 24, 1840.

During the present quarter, my health, by the blessing of God, has been preserved, and my labors have been as abundant as at any period of my ministry. I would that I could say they had been as successful. In general, however, I have been favored with respectable and attentive congregations. About four weeks since, a clergyman, greatly to my relief, (the Rev. Mr. Wilson,) began to officiate at Pontiac; and it is rendered nearly certain, that he will be sustained at that place, especially if he can enjoy a little aid from the Domestic Committee, which it is highly important that he have. I was alone in this large and populous county till he came; and now there is ample space for labor for both of us and one or two more. And, what is more encouraging, the prospect is that our labors will prove more efficient and of course more profitable to the Church.

My present situation and field for labor are decidedly good, and

I hope that encouragement will be given me to make fair trial of it. By my present arrangement I have stated services twice on each Sunday, and the Holy Communion administered monthly in St. John's church, Troy, connecting therewith all the communicants in the neighboring towns and villages. This church is situated in a small village, in a fine farming country, and about equi-distant from three promising and more populous villages, in each of which are some communicants, and many who like to attend our services. These villages in which in regular rotation I purpose to hold services on Sunday evenings, are Birmingham, seven miles south-west, Rochester, six miles north, and Utica, seven miles east. At the former places I have preached but once each, and have found large and attentive congregations. At Utica I have officiated occasionally for more than a year. On Sunday the 9th inst., I held service, and administered the communion there to more than forty persons, the greater part of course members of other denominations. I have continued encouragement, and trust, under the blessing of God, to lay the foundation for respectable churches in each of these places. I wish I could say that our members in this field of labor were able entirely to support me, but as yet they are not. Many of them are poor and they appear to do all they can. As soon as I am able, I will voluntarily relieve the Committee. It is the most difficult time to get money I have ever known, but the necessaries of life are abundant and cheap.

I have during this quarter baptized, in Waterford, three children; married one couple in Troy—and received one new member to the Communion. Bishop McCoskry lately held confirmation, when large congregations assembled, and eight persons received that apostolic rite. The whole number of communicants, now connected with this church, is fifty; but they are many of them so distant as to be but seldom present at any services.

FROM THE REV. C. B. STOUT, MISSIONARY AT CLINTON.

Clinton, March 30, 1840.

My last report was made on the 23d of December. Our Christmas services were fully attended, and I had twenty-seven at the Lord's table—nearly double the number, that had ever come forward here at any one time. I have officiated twice every Lord's day since Christmas; and since the beginning of Lent I have been able to keep up three full services; and also one during the week, Wednesday evening. All have been well attended; and the Lord has accompanied the word preached with the influences of the Holy Spirit. Christmas-day two new communicants were added, and since then I have baptized two adults, and admitted one of them to the Lord's table. It is expected that a few others will receive that sacrament before Easter, when I hope to see several more coming forward for the first time to join in the commemoration of the death and

resurrection of our Lord and Redeemer. These are gratifying results. I pray God to make me more useful in his service. But the life of the minister, and especially the *missionary*, is not without trials.

April 6, 1840.—I have every reason to believe that the communicants will have doubled before the close of my year. My vestry are now making repairs on the parsonage, purchased during the past year of our excellent friend and brother, the Rev. Mr. Lyster, who still owns the church, though we are in hopes to relieve him of this burthen within one or two years. The parsonage has been about half paid for, from funds collected by Rev. Mr. Cuming, and will make us a comfortable dwelling. We are expecting to occupy it in May. For the year to come I will endeavor to do more missionary duty out of my parish. The prospects are improving at Manchester, the people now wishing more attention than Mr. Lyster can give them.

INDIANA.

FROM THE REV. A. H. LAMON, MISSIONARY AT EVANSVILLE.

Evansville, March 21, 1840.

Since the commencement of the present quarter our new church has been consecrated, and although by no means a costly building, it is the largest, and perhaps the best Episcopal Church in this state. We are about one thousand dollars in debt, and as the pressure with regard to money matters is so great, I fear that it will require some time to free the building from its present debt. The congregation is still increasing, though slowly; but quite as much so as could be expected under existing circumstances. I am pleased to be able to say, that there is an increased interest on the subject of personal religion, among a few of my congregation, and I hope that, with the Divine blessing, the services of the present interesting season in our church may be the means of extending that interest to many others. In addition to the two regular services on Sunday, the church is open for worship on Wednesdays and Fridays. Our Sunday school numbers about fifty scholars. It is not quite so large as formerly, as two other schools have been commenced within the last year. All things considered, our present prospects are, indeed, encouraging.

FROM THE REV. ASHBEL STEELE, MISSIONARY AT NEW-ALBANY.

New-Albany, March 24, 1840.

I have no baptisms, marriages, &c., to report during the present quarter; there has been one burial. My regular services have been nearly the same as formerly, viz: on each Sunday morning and night—the night services having the largest number of worshippers and hearers. The Sunday school, to which we devote each Sunday afternoon, is again increasing—and numbers eleven teachers, and about sixty scholars. Wednesday

evenings are devoted to a Bible class. On Friday evenings, as often as health will permit, I have worship and preaching, at the rooms of the sick and infirm, in the out parts of the town.

Our number still increases, though slowly. We have some cheering indications; in not a few there appears to be an increased attention to the best interests of the soul; and in others, an apparently increased interest in hearing the preached word. O that these indications may prove to be—not deceptive, but realities—presages of a glorious spiritual harvest, to cheer the hearts of this church and people!

One consideration, however, weighs heavily upon our minds, and often greatly depresses our spirits—the great loss on subscriptions for our church edifice, and the impossibility of selling, without total loss, our church lot, leaving on our little number a debt of \$1600, and all to be met without indulgence. How this is to be met it is impossible to say. Never before have we realized the breaking up of all regular plans in business, and the want of all confidence in ability to pay, as at present. And the consequent gloom spread over the community, is now felt to an extent beyond all former example. May we have, at least, the sympathies and prayers of our fellow Christians. We hope our church will not be sacrificed.

FROM THE REV. GEORGE FISKE, MISSIONARY AT RICHMOND.

Richmond, March 25, 1840.

I can only say that we are holding on to the advantages vouchsafed us from time to time, and do not expect to do much more until we can furnish the congregation with a comfortable place of worship. I am greatly pained and mortified at catching myself so often and so ardently longing after a church edifice. But when you consider that I am wholly dependant on the missionary funds for my living, and must remain so, to a great extent, until the parish have completed their church, you will not wonder at my weakness. The sum of our noble subscription must diminish, I fear, according to present appearances, nearly one-half, on account of the change wrought among our principal subscribers. Our congregation continues much as usual. Our Sunday school increases.

Baptisms (adults) 1; Communicants added (new) 2; Removed 2—total 16. Marriages 1; Burials 3; Sunday school teachers 6; scholars 70.

I officiate three times on each Sunday, and generally attend the Sunday school in the afternoon. We have two services during the week, at which I generally lecture.

WISCONSIN

FROM THE REV. L. B. HULL, MISSIONARY AT MILWAUKIE.

Milwaukie, May 21, 1840.

By particular request from South Port and with the consent of my vestry here, I spent Good Friday and Easter day at that

place. I arrived there on Thursday evening, had service on Friday morning and evening, and again on Saturday morning and evening. On Friday afternoon we organized a parish, by the name of St. Matthew's Church, South Port. On Sunday morning I baptized four adults, and preached and administered the communion to 28—14 of whom belonged to other denominations—7 of the others being communicants at the east, and 7 were then admitted to the communion, and will be confirmed at the Bishop's visitation. They have procured a large room where they hold service every Sunday, some of their number acting as readers—and I learn from Dr. Walker that their prospects are flattering. Week before last I spent three days at Racine. It was not thought best to organize a parish. I baptized an adult and administered the communion to 9—6 of our own and 3 of other denominations. I found but one person, an English lady, who had been a communicant. An elderly gentleman and his wife, who were communicants in the Lutheran Church at the east, wished to unite with the Episcopal Church—I therefore admitted them; there several expect soon to be confirmed. Now must these places be left to the little attention that I can give them? If possible, do send some good man to take charge of them. The Church in this vicinity is suffering sadly from a want of ministers. But I have no room to enlarge. Last week I was at Prairieville. Could I have spent a couple of weeks there at the time I was at Southport and Racine, I could have organized a good parish. Our friends now think they can raise \$300 towards a clergyman's salary, for one-half of the time, and he can be profitably employed the other half in the vicinity. I expect to administer the communion there and at Lisbon, on my next visit. Do send us some good men, three at least, for this part of the territory. It is a pleasant part of the country and living will hereafter always be reasonable. There are Episcopalians in almost every neighborhood, and I have so many pressing invitations to different places that I feel the necessity of having some assistance.

MISSOURI.

FROM THE REV. P. R. MINARD, MISSIONARY IN THE UPPER PART OF ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, March 3, 1840.

I am happy to say that I commenced my labors as missionary on the 1st of March. We have hired a school-room till Easter, at which time we hope to have a room of our own. Although I have not ranked myself as a missionary, yet I have not been idle during the winter. Before I left for the South, we purchased a lot for a church on a credit of five years, at 6 per cent. interest, and commenced a subscription for a small frame, 50 by 30, to cost about \$2,000. This will probably be ready for use by Easter. On the same lot I have also erected a small temporary frame as a dwelling for my family. Of our pros-

pects, I can say very little with certainty at present. Many seem friendly, but how many will take part with us, I cannot tell till we are in our little church.

May 2, 1840.—We are now in St. Paul's, a very neat building, which will contain with ease more than three hundred, and which has cost about \$2,000. It was consecrated the Sunday before Easter, by our excellent Bishop. My dwelling is on the church lot, and although humble, very convenient.

ILLINOIS.

FROM THE REV. S. CHASE, MISSIONARY AT ROBIN'S NEST.

Robin's Nest, Peoria co., March 21, 1840.

In consequence of the absence of our Bishop to procure means to enable him to complete Jubilee College, I have been obliged to devote my entire services to this place. I have regularly celebrated services, and preached in a room of the chapel and school-house of Jubilee College; have administered the communion once each month, and solemnized one marriage.

Our congregation during the past quarter has generally been as large as our room could conveniently accommodate; many of whom came regularly a distance of ten miles. There have been added to the number of communicants two, making the whole number 44.

Through the munificence of Capt. Bowen, of Pittsburgh, our ears are greeted with the sound of "The church-going bell." Its sounds, spirit-stirring and unwonted upon the prairies of Illinois, call up in our minds many hallowed associations, and set in marked contrast the log-cabins of Illinois, and the church, the bell and organ of the East. I have celebrated the services of the Church here in cabins with no light except what was thrown down the capacious chimney, or found its way through oiled paper as a substitute for glass. I do not say this in the spirit of despondency, but in gratitude that God enables (and it is the common lot of us all) his ministering servants to bear these and other like trials.

FROM THE REV. WM. DOUGLASS, MISSIONARY AT ALTON.

During the present quarter I have officiated at this place every Sunday except two, viz. the first and second Sunday in Lent, when I was prevented by indisposition. Besides the above I had service on Ash Wednesday, and (when the weather would permit) on Thursday evenings. My health, thank God, is so far restored, that I conducted the service and preached twice on Sunday last, and although not entirely well, yet I hope with the Divine favor to be enabled to fulfil my present engagements, and if it please God to give me strength to undertake it, I purpose to extend my labors to the surrounding villages, of which there are several within a few miles of this place.

It has been my ardent desire ever since I came to this station

to have the Sunday school revived, but have not yet succeeded ; the greatest obstacle appears to be a want of teachers able and willing to co-operate with me in this benevolent work of Christian obligation. I trust however that we shall, ere long, procure some teachers who will fervently devote themselves to the praiseworthy employment of instructing the lambs of the Redeemer's flock. This duty is so highly important to the general cause of Christianity, that it needs the constant and fervent prayers of all our congregations to be offered up to Almighty God, to bless and prosper the efforts of those engaged therein ; and oh, that all parents and guardians would view this duty with that importance which its intrinsic merit demands of them ! Then would our Sunday schools overflow with children sent, or brought thither, to be "trained up in the way they should go." The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper has been administered once a month, and the average number participating in that holy ordinance is 12. There have been no baptisms, marriages or funerals in the congregation since I have been connected with it. The population of this as well as most other towns of the west, is very fluctuating with regard to residence ; we have lost by removal to different parts remote from this, two Episcopal families and two communicants within the last two months. In small congregations the loss of one individual is sensibly felt by the missionaries, and often is their grief excited by the frequent recurrence of these removals. Although they are probably not lost to the Church at large, yet the chasms that are made in the congregations from whence they emigrate, cannot but be cause of regret to those who remain.

FROM THE REV. JOHN SELWOOD, MISSIONARY AT MENDON.

Mendon, April 1, 1840.

I am so far recovered from the accident which happened to me, as to be able not only regularly to officiate here, but also to ride to the nearest place (Columbus,) which I have been accustomed to visit. I have officiated there on three Sundays, one in each month. At Mendon, on the remaining Lord's days, I have preached either twice or three times on each, according as my strength or the state of the weather permitted. I also preached on Ash Wednesday ; in the whole twenty-five times here. The congregation is rather larger, but no additions have been made to the number of communicants ; my hands however do not hang down. There are some circumstances, which, in the midst of discouragements cheer my heart. I cannot expect a large congregation, or a rapid increase of communicants, as the number of the inhabitants of the village is small, and probably will not increase very fast.

FROM THE REV. J. L. DARROW, MISSIONARY AT COLLINSVILLE.

Collinsville, April 8, 1840.

I have been occupied in the regular routine of my ministerial labors, officiating every Lord's day. I have solemnized one marriage, baptized two infants, and admitted one person to the communion. Our churches at Collinsville and Edwardsville are both raised, and in about a week will both be enclosed, perhaps in less time. We are all much pleased with their appearance. We shall be under the necessity of obtaining from some source about three hundred dollars for each of the churches, in order to their completion. Our prospects are, I think, slowly but regularly improving.

ALABAMA.

FROM THE REV. W. A. HARRIS, MISSIONARY AT TUSCUMBIA.

Tuscumbia, March 30, 1840.

On Saturday, Feb. 1, the Rt. Rev. Bp. Polk preached in Trinity Church, Florence. No confirmation was held on account of the inclemency of the weather, which prevented the candidates from coming to town. On the 4th Sunday after the Epiphany, the Bishop preached in the Methodist meeting-house, in Tuscumbia, and confirmed 11, and administered the Holy Communion to 17. Morning service by myself and the Rev. Mr. Yeager, and the communion service by the Bishop. Though the weather was very bad, the congregation was large. Mr. Yeager has officiated in Florence and Tuscumbia every other Sunday for some weeks, and thus both churches are kept open. Our congregations are as usual.

Baptisms, 1 adult, 2 children—3; Confirmations, (one person from Florence) 11; Marriage, 1.

FROM THE REV. L. B. WRIGHT, MISSIONARY AT SELMA.

Selma, April 6, 1840.

Bp. Polk has just completed a visitation of this diocese. He visited Selma on Quinquagesima Sunday—preached twice, confirmed four persons and administered the sacrament of baptism to two adults and two infants. The impression made upon the minds of this community by this visitation, I think favorable to the establishing of our services and highly creditable to the piety and talents of our beloved Bishop.

Our church edifice is almost at a stand. When we commenced the building of a church, it was my settled determination not to trammel this people with a debt. Owing, however, to the unparalleled pecuniary embarrassments of this community, the sum of about \$1000 of the amount already raised from the sale of pews has become unavailable—which is about the sum required to enable us to complete the building. I am, however, so deeply interested in the establishment of the Church at

this place, that I shall spare no pains for the attainment of this object. The lime, oil and paint (value about \$350) were given me while at Mobile, a few days since, by three or four liberal commission houses.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of the draft covering my last quarter's salary, (up to April 1st.) Were it not indeed for these welcome periodical visitors, I fear some of our stations in Alabama would ere this have been abandoned.

FROM THE REV. T. A. COOK, MISSIONARY AT LAFAYETTE.

Lafayette, April 15, 1840.

Within the past week some circumstances have occurred, which seem to hold out to us the hope of better things. We have at length succeeded, much to our surprise and pleasure, in securing a convenient and suitable house for worship—the only objection to it is, that it is a little too far from the centre of the town; but we shall now be able to tell who are for us and who are against us. It is true we cannot expect such large congregations as we have heretofore had, but we have reason to believe our numbers will be respectable. The building which we have secured, will contain from 150 to 200 people. During the last quarter, I have solemnized the rite of matrimony for one couple and baptized three infants. The Sunday school begins gradually to increase, and a better state of things exists in this sphere of my missionary labors. The lessons are recited with more punctuality and interest. I have also some hope that the good work of the Spirit is progressing in the hearts of some of the pupils—which may soon be made manifest to the strengthening of our hands and the glory of God.

GEORGIA.

FROM THE REV. E. B. KELLOGG, MISSIONARY AT CLARKVILLE.

Clarkville, March 28, 1840.

We hope to have our church in such readiness as to accommodate the Convention in May. When the weather has been favorable, I have, since my last report, held services twice on Sunday. The uncommon severity of last winter, together with the absence of two Episcopal families, has rendered my congregations unusually small. My evening service, however, is beginning to be much better attended. I have met with my Sunday school in the morning, and continued my instructions to the colored people as usual. I hope some good has been done in both departments.

I have taken much pains with some individuals, unacquainted with the Church, to make them comprehend and appreciate its claims; but except in a few instances, I know not that I have succeeded further, than the bare removal of existing prejudices.

Our congregation however is receiving accessions somewhat rapidly by the removal of families from the low country.

I am well supplied with prayer books and tracts, and dispose of them as opportunity presents.

FLORIDA.

FROM THE REV. ROBERT DYCE, LATE MISSIONARY AT KEY WEST.

Key West, April 1, 1840.

The state of my health which compelled me to relinquish the discharge of parochial duties, is nearly the same as when I last saw you in New-York. Since my first arrival on the island in August, 1836, I am happy in being able to say, a growing seriousness in the subject of religion, the increase of Christian piety, an attachment to our Liturgy and an increasing interest in the extension and prosperity of the Church, are manifested by many of the congregation. In regard to the number of those, who are bent upon seeking the one thing needful, in pure religion and the holy sacraments, I should be happy to state that things wore a brighter aspect. While we have some who regard their spiritual state more than to obtain the world, there are many who would be strenuous to obtain the latter, and apparently indifferent to the former. But while worldly-mindedness and immorality have their votaries, the Lord hath raised up some, who live near to him; showing good works, as the fruits of that faith which is the ornament of their profession, being not conformed to this world, but transformed, by the renewing of their minds; proving what is that good and acceptable and perfect will of God. It has pleased Providence, after twenty-one years of well intended labors, three of them in this part of the vineyard, to deprive me of health by the loss of my voice, so that I cannot at present extend further stated services. I acknowledge the hand of a just and gracious Providence, and pray for a spirit of submission, and entreat that God's judgments may be converted into mercies by an increase of faith in his goodness and zealous attachment to his cause and kingdom. This, I think, will be the case if I can but feel that God exercises paternal kindness where he inflicts his rod. In reviewing the labors of the past three years, and reflecting upon the present prospects, I see cause to mourn as well as rejoice. Much is there around which retards the progress of the Church, and the spread of pure godliness among the people. But still I am warranted in stating, and to the glory of God's grace be it recorded, that the pleasure of the Lord has, in some degree, prospered. The Church of the living God is arising in her glory: she is laying her foundations broad and deep. The increase in the number of those who frequent public worship, show that there is a gradual and permanent advancement in this heavenly cause.

I have endeavored by the circulation of books and tracts to instruct the people in the true principles of the Church; a duty

the importance and necessity of which, I have been taught by painful experience, in these perilous times, when contention and strife, with many other fruits of the flesh, are encouraged by the divisions of new sects continually multiplying, and when our Ancient Church presents to the humble and honest inquirer after truth, a place of quiet and an ark of safety. I have reported before to the Committee, that measures had been taken to erect a stone church. Though circumstances not necessary to be mentioned, have delayed this work, I confidently believe that another year will not pass before its completion. Assisted by pious and generous individuals, I have succeeded, as stated in a former communication, in raising upwards of \$3000 for this purpose: of this sum only about 600 dollars have been paid by the people on the island. About 1600 dollars more have been subscribed. There is on the whole, a good foundation for the hope that persevering labor among this people, will be ultimately crowned with success. The Rev. A. E. Ford, of the diocese of New-Jersey, arrived here on the 26th of December last, under an invitation from the vestry, and is now the rector of this parish.

F O R E I G N .

W. AFRICA.

It is our joyful privilege to record the intelligence contained in the following extracts from letters received from the missionaries at Cape Palmas. The Saluda, after the very short passage of thirty days from Norfolk to Monrovia, touched at C. Palmas, landing in health, the Rev. Mr. Minor and wife and the Rev. Mr. Smith, on the 5th of April. During the short stay of the Saluda, and in the midst of a season of unusual religious interest, these letters were penned. Thus, while God is vouchsafing his blessing elsewhere, as the still small voice, he is here showing more palpably, in the conversion of the benighted heathen, his power over all hearts. Under the care of the mission, what may not even these nineteen teachers become through Divine grace as christian pioneers?

The Rev. Dr. Savage, on the 6th of April, after speaking of the health of the missionaries, including those just then arrived at Cape Palmas, says: "But what is better than health, God has vouchsafed to us a season of "refreshing from his presence." A remarkable outpouring of his Spirit has been given upon our schools at this point. During the last week, all school exercises were suspended, and the time wholly spent in appropriate religious services. We had had for a few weeks previous, considerable seriousness among us. But a more palpable development did not take place till Monday the 23d ult. From that time to the present there has been such a manifestation of God's presence as our souls had longed for—a blessing far beyond our faith and efforts, however. The smallest native child has felt it, not one among us who has not wept for sin, prayed and required prayers for pardon of sin.

“We entertain hopes of the conversion of all our colonist children, in a course of preparation to become teachers, (four boys and two girls,) besides three other girls connected with the mission. Ten native scholars, we think, have met with a change of heart. There are others also, who have expressed a hope of a similar change, but of them we cannot speak in terms of confidence. We believe nineteen souls at this station to have passed from death unto life during this gracious season. The first convert was Susan, in whose behalf I made an appeal in December, 1836. Now to what shall we ascribe so rich a blessing? We acknowledge ourselves unworthy of it. Is it to the prayers of that *few* at home?”

The Rev. Mr. Payne writes on the same day from Cape Palmas, “The ship *Saluda* arrived yesterday, bringing to us safely and in health, brother Minor and wife, and the Rev. Mr. Smith. As the vessel sails this afternoon, and Dr. Savage has already communicated to you the most interesting intelligence from our mission, I will only add a few lines. And I cannot but talk, my dear sir, of the gracious influence with which God has been pleased to refresh and encourage us during the last three or four weeks. This work commenced at this station under the faithful labors of our dear brother, Dr. Savage, and his devoted associates, Mr. and Mrs. Perkins. I had been apprized of it some days previously, but could not, consistently with my duties, leave my station, till after morning service on Sunday before last at Cavally. The attendance on the occasion, was peculiarly good, and never before did I see so much solemnity rest upon these poor people. We seemed already to be participating the blessings granted to our brethren. After service I was followed to my home by the most intelligent and hitherto the most wicked Krooman at Cavally. After sitting some time in silence, and with a downcast countenance, he then gave vent to his feelings: “Payne, I must leave my people! All the words you speak are true—I know they be true—my heart wants to do them—I *must* do them; but my people are *so bad*, and I have been *so bad*, I can’t please God between them.” Heretofore I had observed his concern about his soul—his conscientiousness in observing the Sabbath, &c. He had evidently been trying to conform outwardly to the requisitions of God. The object of my sermon this morning was to show, that by the deeds of the law no man living could be justified, and my remarks seemed to have led him to the conviction that something more must be done than he had before thought necessary. I determined to take him with me, not doubting that what he would there see, would fasten upon him the impression already made.

“We arrived here just as the sun was throwing his last rays upon the hill. Never shall I forget its sweet, calm, heavenly appearance at this time. At the foot of the hill I was met by

three of the oldest girls, whose bright and tranquil countenances told of the blessed change which God had wrought within. With these 'new creatures' I ascended the hill: and now one and another and another heathen child met me and told his pleasing story. When on the hill, I found it difficult to realize its identity. Such stillness and solemnity Mount Vaughan had never before seen. God was here! I could not doubt it. In silence I entered the apartment of the dear brother whose immediate instrumentality God had so signally blessed. I found him with prayerful, careful aspect sitting amidst broken-hearted souls who were asking 'what must I do to be saved?' I passed into another room and found here and there, groups of children, kneeling in silence and pouring forth the accents of broken contrite prayer to him 'who heareth in secret.'

"As the evening shades appeared we proceeded with slow and solemn step to the house of public worship. I never worshipped in such an assembly before—never heard such, may I not say, angelic singing—such fervent prayer; and when I spoke to the listening, and to a great extent regenerated multitude before me, from the words 'Praise the Lord, O my soul!' I felt that God had more than ten thousand times repaid me for all I had feared and suffered. O yes! to feel that I had been in any degree instrumental in turning to God the immortal souls before me, is cause for unspeakable gratitude—for everlasting love and unreserved devotion to the service of Almighty God.

"But I must leave this delightful theme to be more particularly described by Dr. Savage, and tell you something more about *Gnebur*, the young man of Cavally above mentioned. Since his return he has been a *daily* and *all day* visiter at our house, both 'hearing and asking questions.' Yesterday I asked him, for the first time, if he thought God had given him a new heart? He replied, 'I know not if God has given me a new heart, but I do know what I hated at first I now love. I want to keep all God's laws as long as I live.' *Gnebur*, said I, do you love to pray? 'I do,' was his reply. What do you say? 'I say, Oh God, I know first time I be bad too much, I tell lie, I no keep Sunday, I want to steal, I take tother man's woman, but I no want to do so any more. I beg you, because Jesus died for me, to give me a new heart, so I can love God, and when I die, go to God's place.'

"Tell me, my dear brother, have we not reason to hope in this man. And if God in mercy convert him, I know of no man whose intelligence and influence would promise more for the Gospel than his. Oh! I begin to expect great things for poor Africa. What God has done for us has made us ashamed of our want of faith in God. We now see that he can convert as easy as make his sun shine, and if we are not faithless we shall see yet 'greater things.'"

MISCELLANEOUS.

EASTERN MISSIONS. The following instructions were received after the sailing of the Rev. Mr. Southgate. They were forwarded to meet him on his way. It will be remembered, that while these instructions are of an ecclesiastical character, those from the Committee (*see page 176,*) are merely prudential, recognizing the principles and the course of operations determined upon by the Committee and the missionaries, and in conformity to which, it is understood the latter are to act.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR OUR REV. BRETHREN, JOHN J. ROBERTSON, D.D., AND HORATIO SOUTHGATE, AND THEIR WIVES, MISSIONARIES TO CONSTANTINOPLE AND THE EAST.

Beloved Brethren and Sisters in the Lord :—It is expected that the Senior Bishop, in behalf of his brethren, the Bishops and other clergy of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, should give some instructions to those who are appointed to labor in foreign missions. Otherwise the undersigned would not take it upon himself to direct or advise those who are far better acquainted with the proposed field of labors. You who have visited and resided in the regions where it is intended that your labors of love shall be bestowed, know much better than I, the state of the inhabitants, civil and religious; what cautions are necessary in the exercise of your ministry, and what course of conduct should be pursued. But if what follows can be of no other use, it may serve to remind you that you have the prayers and the sympathy of your Christian brethren here, and may tend to the promotion of union and love among the disciples of Jesus Christ, in this and other countries.

Your labors, if I mistake not, will be among a people of whom a part are already Christians, organized in regular ancient churches, but somewhat divided into separate denominations, and in some things, according to our views of gospel truth, departing from apostolic usage and the purity of the Christian faith. Another, and they the dominant part of the people, are, in religious belief, very hostile to christianity, which they but partially tolerate. In such a field of labor, you will be “wise as serpents and harmless as doves.” In such case it will not be expedient, nor perhaps safe, directly to condemn or make opposition to erring Christians, or the false religion. It is the duty of all the ministers of the gospel, and will especially be yours, to follow the example of Christ and his apostles, in teaching the people as they are able to bear it, and feeding those with milk who cannot yet bear the stronger meat of the word.

There is good reason to hope and to believe that the cultivation of Christian fellowship with our brethren of the Greek and Armenian Churches, and the deputation of our missionaries among them, will have the good effect of awakening the zeal and increasing the love of Christians in both countries; of promoting piety, knowledge of the Scriptures, and pure and undefiled religion among our brethren there; of producing among Pagans, or the

disciples of Mahomet, as the case may be, greater respect for Christians, and more favorable opinion of their religion, and also of obtaining more toleration of it from those whom for the sins of his people, God has, through so many years, permitted to oppress them. If we return to the Lord, he will return to us.

In the intercourse or correspondence which may be allowed you with the bishops or other ecclesiastical authorities there, be careful to state explicitly what are our views in this missionary enterprise; that we would scrupulously avoid all offensive intrusion within the jurisdiction of our Episcopal brethren, nor would we intermeddle in their church affairs. Our great desire is to commence and to promote a friendly intercourse between the two branches of the one catholic and apostolic Church; to impart to our brethren in that country any knowledge of the Scriptures and of the doctrines of Christ, which, through the Lord's goodness, we may have obtained, and gladly to receive any such light from them. We would unite hand in hand with them, in the great and noble work of extending the Redeemer's Kingdom, and saving the souls of men.

There will, perhaps, be times and occasions, when, with modesty and meekness, you may without offence and with good effect, make known to the clergy or to the people, the many great advantages, civil, and religious, and literary, which God, in his mercy, has vouchsafed to his people in these United States, and which for some wise purpose of his Providence, are at present denied to them. We would gladly impart something of these benefits to any who may need them. We would not hide our light under a bushel; freely have we received, freely and with joy would we give.

You may further state to them, that many of those called Protestants, have rejected and are still so opposed to Episcopacy and Confirmation and the use of Liturgies, that an intimate fellowship and connection with them is at present impracticable. While the Church of Rome has so corrupted the religion of Christ, and makes such exorbitant claims to universal power, treating as heretics those who do not embrace her errors and submit to her unauthorized domination; that with her the prospect of a Christian fellowship is not less discouraging. Under such circumstances, our thoughts and affections are particularly directed and strongly drawn to our brethren of the Eastern Churches, who, we believe, agree with us of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in what is most essential. Such, certainly, as an individual disciple and minister of Jesus Christ, are my views and my desires; and as such, through you, would I cordially salute my Episcopal and other clerical brethren of that far distant country.

You may, as occasion offers, make known our principle of adherence to the Holy Scriptures and apostolic usage, without directly censuring those Churches which seem to make void the word of God by their traditions, or by following the command:

inments of men. And you may sometimes, perhaps, without offence, suggest to the clergy, to the bishops chiefly, some improvements with them in things agreeable to the Scriptures and which experience with us has shown to be very useful; such as worshipping God in a language which the worshippers understand; and preaching much and faithfully, the doctrines of the Cross, and justification by that faith in Christ, which worketh by love in keeping the commandments of God.

You will not, we trust, neglect, on all suitable occasions, to urge the vast importance of brotherly kindness and charity. To the standards and institutions of your own Church, it will be your duty steadfastly to adhere. Those standards require that "you maintain and set forward, as much as lieth in you, quietness, peace, and love among all Christian people; and they do *not* require, that in a foreign country, where you have no church under your pastoral care, you should attempt, as having authority, "to banish and drive away erroneous and strange doctrines," or that you should appear in hostile array, against Christians of any name;—rejoice, rather, in whatever good they do. Division among Protestants is what, more perhaps than any other thing, has disgraced their cause and obstructed their increase.

Your fields of labor will probably be where Christians are hated and their religion despised by those in authority; a conflict, similar to that of the apostles and early Christians, who had not Pagans only, but Jews to contend with. It will be well to ascertain the ground or reasons of their prejudice and opposition to Christianity, and endeavor to remove them by your own candid, meek, and quiet conduct, and by showing how pure and perfect are the morals taught and required in the Holy Scriptures. You may profitably direct their attention to the fact, that where those Scriptures are freely read by the people, and faithfully taught by their ministers, piety, holiness and love, are the fruits; and though wars have been waged, and men have been persecuted, under the sanction or pretence of religion, it was a departure from the spirit of the Gospel. You may show its good effects in the knowledge, and civilization, and prosperity, of the nations where it is truly and generally received. It has been for the corruptions of the Church, and the sins of its members, that the Lord has, in some instances, permitted their enemies to triumph and rule over them. Let Christians unite in holiness, faith and love, and the Lord will be their helper and defender. You may, also, to good effect, show to all, who have eyes to see, what the preaching of the pure Gospel is now producing in many parts of the world. The object of our Missionary enterprise, is to do our part in preaching the Gospel to every creature, and to be instrumental in leading those who profess and call themselves Christians into the way of truth, that they may hold the faith once delivered to the saints, in unity of spirit, in the bond of peace, and in righteousness of life. And this, we think, may be effected, if all

Christians take the Word of God for their guide, and build on the only sure foundation of the righteousness of that Saviour who is our *only* advocate with the Father. "Other foundation can no man lay," to any good effect.

The success of Foreign Missions is very much impeded by the irreligious and ungodly lives of many, who, from countries called Christian, visit the missionary stations; and especially by the crews of their vessels, which are found in every harbor of the commercial world. Little, we fear, can be immediately done to remedy this pernicious evil. Something, however, you may, through God's grace, effect, by expostulating, as you have opportunity, with such people, on the great injury they do to religion and morals—to their country and to the world; and also by showing to those who are likely, by such examples, to be prejudiced against Christianity, the reasons why they should not judge of its proper effects from the conduct of men who are ignorant of its heavenly doctrines, and make little or no pretensions of living according to its holy precepts.

The disciples of Mahomet may, with caution, be reminded that the most of what is reasonable and true in their religion, is taken from the Christian's *Bible*. It may also be sometimes profitable to make known, to the females especially, that it is the religion of Christ which exalts, or rather restores woman to that just rank and influence in society which the Author of nature and the God of grace has designed that she should fill, and which contributes very much to the civilization and the happiness of mankind. These things are suggested merely, and left with your discretion. You will act as prudence dictates and duty requires. It is almost as necessary to true wisdom to know when to be silent, as what to speak.

And now, beloved friends, who are about to bid us adieu and embark upon the ocean, and with your life in your hand, to bear on the wings of love the everlasting Gospel to foreign lands; and you, dear friends, not less beloved, who are now laboring in the Lord's work upon those distant shores, we bid you all, God speed! We pray that His blessing may be with you and your families; that the Lord may preserve you from perils by land and perils by water; that he may conduct you in safety to the haven and to the country where you would be, and "give you mercy before the *people*" among whom you bestow your labors. The hearts of very many believers of Christ and lovers in Zion will be with you; and their prayers ascend to the throne of grace, that God may direct and bless you. And may we not hope, that when far distant from these shores; when billows roll and mountains rise between us, you will still remember us, your friends, in this, your native land? "Brethren, pray for us." Cease not to pray that God will awaken and keep alive in our breasts, a holy zeal for the honor of his great name, and for our own and other's salvation. Go on, dear friends, in the name of God, and in the power of his grace—go on, as mes,

sengers of peace and love, to the relief of many souls suffering in the "famine of hearing the Word of God." Carry to all who hunger and thirst after righteousness the bread of life. Tell them what myriads of people on these, your native shores, sympathize in their joys and their sorrows, and desire to commune with them in a Saviour's love: we desire to unite with them in whatever concerns our common salvation. To their bishops and other clergy would we gladly extend the right hand of fellowship, and impart to them some portion of those good things which God, in his bounteous mercy, does on us bestow. Go on in this good work, and may God, by his Spirit, be with you, blessing your labors in this world, till, in his own good time, he shall reward them in heaven.

(Signed,) ALEX'R. V. GRISWOLD,

Bishop of the Eastern Diocese,

and Sen'r. Bp. of the Prot. Ep. Ch. in the U. States

May 19, 1840.

VISIT OF THE BISHOP OF CALCUTTA TO KISHNAGHUR.—(Continued from p. 153.)

Origin and Preparatory Steps of the Awakening.—But your lordship will remind me, that I promised to give such information as I had obtained, of the origin and preparatory steps of this great movement.

1. The principal means is, I have no doubt, the holy and devoted Mr. Deerr's characteristic preaching of Christ Jesus, in intelligible and fervent Bengalee addresses, sustained by his benevolent and disinterested life. A person more thoroughly a missionary I never saw. He is like Schwartz, in simplicity of mind, disregard of self, incessant labor, and love to Christ and the souls of men. He lives and thinks of nothing else; however much he may fall short of Schwartz in the wisdom, tact, and management of the human mind, which distinguished that illustrious missionary. I am speaking only of means: God alone in His grace, is the author of all that is truly good. I was not aware till I made the inquiry, that Mr. Deerr, with three or four Catechists, had preached daily, for the space of two years, in the Bazaar of Kishnaghur; so that, not *all Asia*, but—all the Zillah of Kishnaghur, had heard the word of the Lord Jesus. The impression made was testified by the fierce opposition which he met with, the contradiction, the violent assaults, the gross abuse, so that his life was at times in danger. Arguments were sometimes entered on by the crowd of 200, 300, or 400 persons; and there were often three or four speakers. This was in the course of 1835 and 1836, after his return from Europe. The converts who have since been made, Kurta-Bhojas and others, had thus heard, most of them repeatedly, the mystery of the Gospel, and many of them the arguments which had been held; for the villagers throughout the Zillah are continually coming up to the courts of Kishnaghur, or for other business.

2. In the next place, the secret preparatory work in the minds of the Kurta-Bhojas joined in upon, and aided, this bold preaching of the sacrifice of Christ, just as *the devout and honorable woman* in the Acts of the Apostles—Lydia, for example, *whose heart the Lord opened*; as I trust He has, and will, many of these. Their history I cannot fully develope: time will reveal the whole. So far as I can learn, (1) their name means Worshippers of the Creator. (2) They spring from both Hindoos and Mahomedans. (3) They have been, like the innumerable other subdivisions in Hindostan, very much unknown, and not often disturbed by their neighbors; for Paganism tolerates all religions but the true. (4) They have a tradition that they came from the West; and indeed some of the older men are Rajpoots, manifestly, by descent. The Bengalee is quite a different person. (5) Many among them date their rise from one Baboo Doolâl, a Gwalior—Milkman caste—in Ghoorpara near Hooghly, forty or fifty years since. Probably many eminent leaders have appeared in different places. (6) Their chief peculiarities are, (a) They reject all idolatry. (b) They acknowledge neither Koran or Vedas. (c) They worship one God, the Creator of all things. (d) They perform their devotions in the night; when they eat and drink together, and sing hymns or poems of a religious character. This reminds me of Pliny's language respecting the first Christians. (e) They conform in the day to the Hindooism or Islamism of their families, *i. e.* they live as Hindoos or Mussalmans from cowardice, and not having hold of enough truth. (f) They profess to seek, by devotion, that God would give them eyes to obtain a sight of Himself, and, through that sight, salvation. (g) They have an expectation that God would become incarnate and visible to their bodily eyes. (h) They have some idea of a Trinity of Persons in the One God, whom they call [1] Kurta, "Creator;" [2] Thakoo, "Son;" [3] Mohaprabroh, "Great Spirit." The Hindoo Mythology, as is known, is full of incarnations, and traces of a Trinity. (7) The Hindoo Kurta Bhojas were under the guidance of Gooroos, who are themselves of the Kurta Bhoja sect, and who used magical incantations, and committed to each disciple a secret word, or muntra, which, if never disclosed, would lead to salvation. (8) There are five classes among them, of a civil nature; only four of which I could, however, learn: [1] "Bhaoul," which is thought to be a proper name of some leader: [2] "Darbish," or "Dervish," which would appear to be of Persian origin: [3] "Kurta Bhoja," which I suppose must be a common name of the entire body: [4] "Sahib Dhunney," or "Master of Riches," probably secular only, like "Baboo" or "Zemindar." (9) They are supposed to be 100,000 in number, and to be scattered from Hooghly to Benares.

It was to a village of these people that Mr. Deerr addressed himself, in 1835; and, after a year's consideration, received

about thirty of them, in 1836, to baptism, as I stated in my former letter to your lordship. I confess this preparatory work, which was going on so long, gives me a considerable confidence that the whole is, in substance, of God. In fact, if these seven Kurta-Bhoja Gooroo, or two or three of them, turn out sincere believers, it is impossible to say how rapidly the tidings of salvation may extend. *The word of the Lord may again run and be glorified*, as among the Thessalonians of old, in the length and breadth of India.

3. I assign further, as a preparatory cause, the instructions of early missionaries at Serampore, Chiusurah, Calcutta, who were accustomed forty years since to travel through the Zillah and preach the Gospel. One convert heard the word of the Kingdom at Calcutta twenty years ago. One Gooroo had been in the Burdwan school. Others are found to have received ideas of the Gospel through their family, &c.

4. The silent distribution of copies of the Holy Scriptures and religious tracts have had their share in this blessed machinery; to what extent I do not know; probably not to a wide extent, as the Zillah is entirely destitute of education.

5. The chastening hand, again, of the Almighty, in the fearful inundation of 1838, aroused multitudes; whilst the lovely characteristics of Christian charity, beaming forth, as I mentioned in my former letter, would tend to win the alarmed sufferers, and draw them *by the cords of love and the bands of men*.

6. The power and fame of the British government, with an indefinite idea of bettering their condition, would have its weight with almost all. While this motive was prevalent, it would produce, of course, only nominal converts; but some influence of it, I apprehend, has been unavoidable. For fifty years after the battle of Plassey, and during the gradual aggrandizement of the British power, the natives thought we had no religion; and indeed the weight of government was thrown into the scale of heathenism and Mahomedanism. A native knew that he should lose its favor, if it were suspected that he had embraced Christianity. For the last thirty years, things have gradually altered. The connexion with idolatry has been dissolving. The sentiments and feelings of the government and of the services, defective as they now are, have been incomparably improved. The thirty churches erecting or erected over India, are in the face of the sun. The new cathedral at Calcutta is known in every bazaar. As therefore, at the first promulgation of the Gospel, the governing powers were adverse to the new and despised religion, and this went to depress the doubting inquirer; so I conceive it to be inevitable that the Christian character of Britons now must have encouraged these numerous converts. Nor is this wrong. *Kings the nursing fathers, and queens the nursing mothers* of the Church is an object of prophetic expectation. The general and progressive weakness, also, of the native superstitions—their decrepitude—the

contempt into which they have gradually fallen—the props of secular authority knocked away from under them—science, literature, commerce, jurisprudence, sapping insensibly their very foundation—must have, doubtless, facilitated the transition to the profession of Christianity on the other hand.

Indeed, wherefore should we not say, that all the subordinate means which I have enumerated, and many others, have contributed, in “the never-failing providence of God, which governs all things in heaven and earth,” to the grand result? and why should we not trace with gratitude some of the intricacies and combinations of a thousand *wheels within wheels* in the stately march and triumph of Christ? Were there not such sub-arrangements in the conversion of our own Druidical and Saxon ancestors in the second and sixth centuries? Were the first converts of Augustine and his followers uninfluenced by the royal example? Were the defects of that first age of christians a barrier to a better class in the succeeding periods? Or, was the blessed Reformation less important in its result, because of the mixture of motives in the age and race which first witnessed that glorious revolution in matters of religion?

To God alone, in His grace, we nevertheless ascribe all the glory of hearts renewed, sins pardoned, souls saved, in all these European movements of old, as in these Oriental now. We guard sedulously, indeed, against proposing secular motives, or being satisfied with nominal christianity. We aim at the purest and most spiritual and consistent christian doctrine, experience, and practice. But we thank God for the least real success; and the least preparatory steps for bringing men under the means of grace, and extracting them from the mire and pit fall of nature’s darkness and pollution.

But I am intrinching, I perceive, on my next topic—*The Prospects and chief Dangers of the Mission*.—With regard to the prospects I have learned, now that I am in my eighth year of residence in India, to be much less sanguine than I was; and yet I must not, and will not, distrust the grace and power of God. The prospects are, indeed, unbounded. The fields are white for the harvest. The immense empire committed to the greatest of the Protestant nations, almost by miracle, speaks for itself. *Take things at the very lowest*, and what a scene still opens before the view from this Kishnaghur mission! (1) There are 4000 souls broken off from the chain of caste, idolatry, superstition, vice; this is a fact of the last moment. (2) These inquirers are under direct christian institution and instruction: all is instinct with the fullest and clearest principles of the Gospel: they are not left to their old incipient notions: they are not taught Kurta-Bhojaim, nor any other *ism*: they are training in the school of *God manifest in the flesh*. (3) So many of these Catechumens have appeared to manifest a change of heart and the dawning of grace, that 1000 or 1100 have been baptized: I say “appeared,” for I am taking things at the

lowest. (4) After two years, about one-fifth have been judged fit candidates for confirmation; or, taking the adults only, one-third, perhaps. These are still detained, and kept back from the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, for more matured instructions and firmer habits of piety. (5) New accessions are made of inquirers: among the rest, seven Gooroos, who have been the guides, and are nominally the guides, of thousands—four, five, six, seven, eight, or nine thousand—take the lowest, 4000 disciples. (6) There is no retreat open to Hindooism or Mahomedanism to any of them—they may be apostates—they may be outcasts—they can never be Hindoos, nor Mussulmans again. (7) They profess boldly the name of Christ at their homes, in their villages, and in their circle; and bear the bitter hatred and reproaches of their neighbors, and the petty injuries of the Zemindars. (8) Five European missionaries are in the field of labor—two, accomplished Bengalee scholars of experience, standing, and exalted piety—the rest, beginning to become such. (9) All classes of persons bear testimony to the general good conduct of these inquirers and converts, so far as they can at present judge—for I still stand on the lowest ground—judges, magistrates, missionaries—strangers who visit them—the archdeacon, the bishop's domestic chaplain, the bishop. (10) Every accusation or complaint is examined and sifted to the bottom, with the greatest calmness and perseverance: nothing is passed over. (11) The money lent to the christians for purchasing seed-corn last spring, to prevent their borrowing funds at 100 per cent. from the native money-lenders, is now being cheerfully repaid. (12) The sect from which most of the converts sprang, ramifies over a large tract, and is allied by the strongest ties together; and as some of their Gooroos have embraced the Gospel already, many seem not unlikely to listen to the same joyful sound. (13) The above-named temporal advantages of seed-corn loans may have swayed many, and influenced more; but those who best know the Hindoos and Mahomedans declare, that such transient and uncertain benefits would never move a single idolater or Mussulman from his faith. The lacs upon lacs given in charity two years since, to the perishing, famine-stricken population of Western India, and very much through the hands of missionaries—Mr. Moore, for instance, of our own Society, whose exertions at Agra have been publicly acknowledged by the Governor-General and the Hon. Court of Directors—produced no conversions. The constant flow of the Charitable District Societies at Calcutta, Cawnpore, Kurnaul, &c., produces no conversions. False religion sinks far too deeply into the soil for such feeble means to eradicate it.

Dangers.—The prospects, then, of the mission are most cheering, as I cannot but think. But the *dangers* are unquestionably imminent:

1. From the dawns of spiritual life and feeling in the converts being so weak. We thank God for this dawn; but there

is at present no strong, impressive, mighty movement of grace ; as when the concourse under the sermon of St. Peter were *pricked in their hearts*, and said unto the Apostles, *Men and brethren, what shall we do?*—or, as when the Philippian jailer cried out, *Sirs, what must I do to be saved?*

2. The inquirers and converts are an uneducated class : few can, like the Bereans, *search the Scriptures daily, whether those things were so.* They are feeble in religious feeling ; and dependant on their instructors, like babes.

3. And this brings me to the principal danger—the long period, comparatively, which must elapse before the frame work of so extended and extending a mission can be set up—before the three new brethren can take their full share of labor—before catechists can be trained—before chapels can be built, and school-houses prepared, and school-masters provided. Your other Indian missions are in readiness—the mission-houses, compounds, schools, chapels, farms, native villages of christians ; the rough work is got through. At Kishnaghur, all is new and unfurnished. Mr. Deerr was absolutely alone till a few months since ; and there are now seventy and more villages to watch over, with only himself and Mr. Alexander in a state to labor among them. Nine-tenths of the work stands still of necessity ; and the danger to souls is correspondent, with so subtle an adversary as Satan, and in such a fallen world as this.

4. The character of the native catechists and readers augments the peril ; because the mischief, if there be mischief—and there is—is hidden under ground, in the way of secret bad example, secret extortion, secret dishonesty, secret tricks, secret impurity of conduct, secret correspondence with heathen Zemindars and oppressors. It is impossible for your lordship and the Society to understand me in the way which I could wish on this subject. My Tanjore charge, in 1835, opens many of the methods which I then was informed the native catechists too often resorted to. There are twenty in the Kishnaghur mission, and not one can be trusted out of sight—not one—good as they say some of them are. The fickleness of the native character is unaccountable—its incapacity of withstanding the threefold temptation of money, pride and conceit of station, and abuse of authority. Of course, they cannot but be raised somewhat, by their talents, acquisitions, station, pay, &c., above the flocks whom they instruct. Pride rushes in like a flood—self-indulgence—affectation of European manners : all India leans toward British habits—indolence—fine houses, servants, palanquin-travelling. Thus they contract debts ; and dishonesty, treachery, apostacy of heart, inconsistency, follow. It is, I assure your lordship, a perfect mystery to me. But such is the fact : and being such, how indispensable is that order of means, which we know God is pleased to bless, and for which He has instituted His Church and her threefold rank of ministers, and her sacraments, and her pastoral functions ! It is the want of

these last, which, as respects the Catechists, renders them too often worse than useless: constant superintendence, the constant presence of the European missionary is absolutely required. A native ministry will doubtless arise, just as in the apostolic churches, and in those of subsequent ages. But prostrate, effeminate India will be long ere her converts can work alone. Bishop's College, the Calcutta Head Seminary, Vepery, the Bombay Seminary, and others, are of unspeakable importance, and will ultimately, under God's blessing, fully succeed; but the present moment is every where full of difficulty, disappointment, danger; and Kishuaghur forms no exception to the remark. Every thing shall be done, that can be done, to check the rising mischief. A native ministry is one of my grand objects. But the first years must pass in probation: the first series of youth be managed as well as we can: the second, or third, or fourth, must be waited for, and European agency must fill the long interval.

5. There is, however, an attendant danger in the very European missionary, Archdeacon, Bishop, Chaplain, visitor, going among these flocks; the relative distance in civil society is so immense; and the self-importance swelling in the breast of the native so insidious. The taking of liberties, the presuming on help, the indulgence in indolence, are symptoms of this, already showing themselves.

6. The divisions among missionaries and different bodies of christians I need scarcely notice as a special danger; though it will be augmented, as so many as five brethren are laboring in one station, and as missionaries of other societies, not of our Church, are at the neighboring stations. The inhabitants of some of our villages, taking umbrage at supposed neglect or ill-treatment, have already marched thirty or forty miles, to Berhampore, as I before intimated, in order to obtain help; and other similar evils may be expected, as things go on. All your sects and novelties at home are re-produced in the unsettled society of India; and a sore probation they are to the faithful ministers and their flocks. But here, the ecclesiastical polity, prayers and services, of our fixed Protestant Apostolical Church shine out in their full excellency. I have always thought, from the time I first could estimate the fickleness of the native character, and the unsettled religious opinions of our European residents—unsettled almost to confusion—that the liturgy, articles, and platform of spiritual government of our Church, as established by Cranmer, and understood by Nowell and Hooker and her other more distinguished divines, would be the glory of India, as she has been of Britain. Nor shall any thing be wanting on my part, in submitting to the authorities at home such modifications of our canons and regulations as may appear requisite—slight as, in truth, they will be.

7. I ought, lastly, to mention, as a source of danger, the state of society in the lower subdivisions of our population, and their

relations to the Zemindars, Darogas, and generally the land-owners and police-officers interposed between themselves and their European governors. The British jurisprudence has not yet penetrated deeply below the surface. All is righteous so far as their power extends. Their courts are open to all. The revenue is fixed and known. Taxes, there are none. Crime is visited with due punishment. But nineteen-twentieths of the agricultural population dare not complain of the incessant extortions, false accusations, and petty cruelties of the large land-owners and the tribe of native policemen. The possession of a rupee by a Ryot is the prelude of some trick to obtain it. No rents, on the other hand, are paid, but at the last extremity. The native money-lenders at 150 per cent., while the government securities are at five, first entangle, and then grind the faces of the poor. What is the Christian Ryot to do? How is he to obey the precepts of christianity, as exemplified by the conduct of St. Paul when unjustly accused and imprisoned? The danger is inconceivably great. But I must apologize to your lordship for these details.

And now I commend India, and this most affecting scene of opening blessedness at Kishnaghur, to your lordship's and the Society's prayers. Let us honor God in this great emergency, and he will honor us. We stand on the margin of grand operations of Divine grace. India is moving, from Cape Comorin to the Himalayas, and from the Caspian to the Irrawady. Some knowledge of the Gospel is more widely diffused than we imagine. An acute observer, in the service of the Nizam of Moorshedabad, observed lately to the Governor General's Political Agent, "I see what you are about. All India will be christian; every thing tends that way; and though, as a Hindoo, I cannot assent to christianity, yet, if you can establish your christian morality among us, I allow it will be a great blessing." Yes, and we will establish that mystery of *God manifest in the flesh*, on which only can the superstructure of morals be built, and on which, by the grace of the Holy Ghost, it will assuredly be raised.

SOCIETY [IN ENGLAND] FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL.

At a meeting convened by the Lord Mayor, on the requisition of more than four hundred merchants, bankers, and traders, of the city of London, (and held at the Mansion House on Wednesday, April 8, 1840,) for the purpose of enabling the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel to supply the lamentable deficiency in the provision now made for divine worship and religious instruction in the colonies, the right honorable the Lord Mayor in the chair, the following resolutions were carried unanimously:

- Resolution I. Moved by the Archbishop of Canterbury; seconded by Thomas Wilson, Esq.—"That it is the bounden duty of the English nation, in gratitude to Almighty God for its manifold spiritual privileges, and the great extent of its commerce, to use every means in its power to spread the knowledge of the gospel throughout the world, and especially in countries peopled from its own shores, or forming a part of the British empire."
- Resolution II. Moved by the Bishop of London; seconded by John Labouchere, Esq.—"That the want of an adequate public provision for the wor-

ship of God and the religious instruction of the people in the colonies and dependencies of the crown, imposes the strongest obligation upon individuals to take measures for the supply of this lamentable deficiency."

Resolution III. Moved by the Bishop of Nova Scotia; seconded by Mr. Sheriff Evans.—"That the long-continued and increasing efforts of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel to provide churches and clergymen for the colonies, and to maintain missionaries in heathen lands, entitle it to the approbation and support of all who pray for the extension of Christ's kingdom upon earth."

Resolution IV. Moved by Archdeacon Wilberforce; seconded by Chief Justice Robinson.—"That the merchants, bankers, traders, and other inhabitants of the city of London, from their intimate connexion with the British colonies, are called upon to promote their spiritual welfare by contributing towards the execution of the Society's designs."

Resolution V. Moved by Charles J. Manning, Esq.; seconded by Henry Hoare, Esq.—"That a committee be formed in the city for the purpose of carrying the foregoing resolutions into effect; and that sub-committees be named for each ward or parish, with a view of obtaining for the Society a regular and permanent support among all classes of the inhabitants."

Resolution VI. Moved by the Bishop of Llandaff; seconded by the Bishop of Bangor.—"That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, for his ready and courteous compliance with the prayer of the requisitionists, in granting to them the use of the Egyptian Hall, for presiding upon this occasion, and for the able and dignified manner in which he has filled the chair."

Upwards of 1000*l.* were collected at the Mansion House, and about 500*l.* have since been sent in to the office. We understand it is intended to form parochial or ward sub-committees to solicit support in the city. A general city committee has already been formed, and an office taken at No. 8 Cornhill, where some one is daily in attendance to give information, and to receive subscriptions.

Extract from a speech of the Bishop of London, at the meeting in behalf of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, held at the Mansion House, April 8, 1840.

"MY LORD: Every nation having a distinct political existence of its own is one province of God's universal empire, entrusted by the Supreme Ruler of the world with certain powers and functions, in order to the furtherance and final accomplishment of that great design of mercy, upon which all his providential movements have a sure, though, perhaps, an unseen, bearing—the sanctification and final salvation of mankind. The operations of human governments, their laws, their enterprises, have, indeed, only a visible reference to time; but their effects must extend to eternity. The true glory of a nation, its stability and chances of prosperity, are, in my opinion, to be measured by the degree in which it answers the purpose of its institution, and that purpose is the happiness of mankind; and surely the happiness of mankind is to be measured by the place which they occupy in the scale of Christian knowledge, and Christian practice. And let it not be said, that the duty of a Christian government in this respect is to be limited within the narrow bounds of its domestic territories. Let it not be said, that we have enough to do to provide for the Christian interests of our people at home, without troubling ourselves as to the spiritual state of those who go to a distance from us. If the wall of waters which seems to say to the ambition of an insular people, 'Hitherto shalt thou come, and no farther,' be itself the means of conveying their fleets and armies to the most distant corners of the globe, and thereby establishing a dominion which now interlaces itself, as it were, with the dominions of every existing empire in the world, is the government of that state exonerated from providing for its subjects that which to them is the one thing needful, but which they have not the means of providing for themselves? Is this a doctrine to be maintained in a Christian assembly? What! are the distant members of an empire to be separated and dissociated from its head, in that which ought, on the contrary, to be the very principle of vitality of the whole, the enduring bond of connexion? Shall no genial influences flow from the centre to the circumference of the national system, when the whole ought to

be instinct with the same life and filled with the same energies? If these distant and less regarded extremities of the body politic become diseased, and at length mortify, perhaps, and fall of, or are amputated, what is usually the cause? Why, it is that the true life-blood of the nation is not propelled from the nation's heart, to circulate freely through its extremities. Yes, my lord, it is even so; it is not the remembrance of a common origin, the tie which binds the exile to his father land, but which becomes weaker and weaker as generation follows generation; it is not the use of a common language; it is not the sense of advantages resulting from commercial relationship; it is not the dread of superior power; it is not any, nor all, of these that can surely perpetuate the filial connexion which binds a colony to its parent state. No, my lord, it is rather the tie of a common religion and a common church; it is the holy brotherhood of faith; it is the clanship of the temple and the altar; 'one Lord, one faith, one baptism;' a community of opinion and of feeling on the most interesting and important subjects that can occupy the human mind, preserving the unity of the spirit in the bond of peace. Look, my lord, for a moment to the result of experience. What was the case with our American colonies? When they threw off their allegiance to the British crown, the persons who, to the last, maintained their fidelity, and sacrificed all to their loyalty, were the true, faithful, sincere, devoted members of the Episcopal Church, the church of their father's home."

From the speech of Archdeacon Wilberforce.

"It is our religious divisions at home which prevent our doing God's work throughout the world. I will not stop now for a moment to cast a stone at any one division of professing Christians. I will not attempt to weigh and portion out the blame between ourselves and them. I pass this by wholly for the present; but I say, wherever is the blame, this it is which shortens our arm, that we are in religion a divided people. My lord, it is not that any one party which has any weight in this country dare stand up and say, we will not spread Christ's truth; it is that, when that point is conceded, no one knows in what way we can begin the work together. We allow the common duty, but we have no principle of practical co-operation. It is this religious division which prevents our multiplying churches at home; it is this which prevents our becoming the very heart of Christendom, the sender forth of light throughout the earth—a glory which God seems to have designed for England when he made England what it is. This it is which withers her mighty arm, that we have too long forgotten that it was the Saviour's promise, 'By this shall all men know that ye are my disciples, because ye have love one to another.' Never yet has God's work been done prosperously by divided hearts; never yet, except in the unity of the Spirit, has the bond of peace been spread throughout the earth. But then, my lord, if this be the case, what is the practical inference which we should draw from it? There is one body which we, at least, this day are satisfied is right, and that body is the Church. Let us act through that one body on this corrupting mass. Let the unity of Christ's Church redress the divisions of a disunited people; then shall God's work be done by us, even to the ends of the earth, and it shall return in blessings upon our head. And this is the true claim of this Society, that, in a degree which no other can be, it is the Church's organ for this work; that, from antiquity of origin, and practical identity of being, it is, as is no other, the right arm of the Church. It is the Church's missionary arm, then, which we call upon you to strengthen. It is for you to settle whether our colonies shall or shall not be outposts of the faith—daughter churches of our own."

William Leigh, Esq., has recently given the munificent donation of 2,000*l.* to the Society in trust, for the purpose of building a church and parsonage-house in South Australia, and has also appropriated 400 acres of land as an endowment.

This is independent of two acres of land in the town of Adelaide, now producing 150*l.* a year, which he has made over to the Society.

The total receipts of the Society during the first quarter of 1840, ending March 31, amounted to 885*l.* 4*s.* 5*d.*

[*British Mag.*]

INTELLIGENCE.

MISSIONARY NOTICES, (DOMESTIC.) The Rev. Wm. Allanson, the Rev. Aaron Humphry, and the Rev. J. D. Mead, have been appointed Missionaries within Bishop Kemper's jurisdiction; and the Rev. G. W. Cole and the Rev. S. R. Crane, in Michigan. Mr. Allanson has been assigned to Southport, Wisconsin; Mr. Cole to Kalamazoo, and Mr. Crane to Niles.

The Rev. David Griffith, chaplain, has become the Missionary at Fort Leavenworth, Indian Territory.

BOARD OF MISSIONS. The Annual Meeting of the Board was held on the 17th, 18th and 19th ult. An abstract of its doings and of the reports of its committees, is published in a supplement to this number.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

DOMESTIC MISSIONS.

Contributions received by the Treasurer of the Committee for Domestic Missions, from May 15th to June 15th, 1840.

DIOCESE OF CONNECTICUT.			
Bridgeport, St. James' Church,	-	-	50 00
Monroe, St. Peter's Church,	-	-	13 00
New-London, St. James' Church,	-	-	40 23
Newtown, Trinity Church,	-	-	10 00
Stratford, Christ Church,	-	-	49 24— 162 47
DIOCESE OF NEW-YORK.			
Brooklyn, St. Ann's Church,	-	-	146 25
“ All Saints' Church,	-	-	265 06
New-York, Ascension Church,	-	-	120 00
“ Christ Church,	-	-	2 00
“ St. Peter's Church,	-	-	90 59
“ St. Stephen's Church,	-	-	228 42
“ St. Thomas' Church,	-	-	3 00
Plattsburgh, Trinity Church,	-	-	6 75
Troy, St. John's Church,	-	-	70 00
Individuals,	-	-	9 24— 941 31
DIOCESE OF WESTERN NEW-YORK.			
Rochester, St. Luke's Church,	-	-	125 00— 125 00
DIOCESE OF NEW-JERSEY.			
Mount Holly, St. Andrew's Church,	-	-	39 62
Trenton, St. Michael's Church,	-	-	25 00— 64 62
DIOCESE OF PENNSYLVANIA.			
Bloomsburg, St. Paul's Church, half,	-	-	50
Bristol, St. James' Church,	-	-	10 00
Easton, Trinity Church,	-	-	10 00
Harrisburg, St. Stephen's Church,	-	-	15 00
Jerseytown, Christ Church,	-	-	3 73
Lancaster, St. James' Church, part,	-	-	137 05
Morgantown, ——— Church, half,	-	-	8 50
Norristown, St. John's Church,	-	-	5 70
Philadelphia, Christ Church,	-	-	150 00
“ Grace Church,	-	-	625 00
“ St. Andrew's Church, half,	-	-	1 00
Pittsburg, St. Andrew's Church,	-	-	50 00
Reading, Christ Church,	-	-	31 00
Individuals,	-	-	105 00—1152 53
DIOCESE OF MARYLAND.			
Ann Arundel co., All Hallow's Parish,	-	-	5 00
“ Queen Caroline Parish,	-	-	5 00
Baltimore co., St. Thomas' Church,	-	-	40 00
Dorchester co., Cambridge, Christ Church,	-	-	16 00
Harford co., St. John's and St. George's Churches,	-	-	4 25
Prince George co., Broad Creek Parish,	-	-	19 25
“ St. Matthew's and Zion Churches,	-	-	35 00
Individual,	-	-	50— 125 00
DIOCESE OF VIRGINIA.			
Albemarle co., Charlottesville, Fredericksville Parish,	-	-	72 50
Amelia co., Grub Hill Church, Raleigh Parish,	-	-	2 00
Augusta co., Staunton, Trinity Church,	-	-	25 00
Botetourt co., Botetourt Parish,	-	-	6 00

Campbell co., St. Paul's Church, Lynchburg, Bedford Parish,	37	50
Chesterfield co., Dale Parish, - - - - -	25	00
Dinwiddie co., Petersburg, Bristol Parish, - - - - -	35	77
Fairfax co., Alexandria, D. C., St. Paul's Church, - - - - -	137	03
Fauquier co., Hamilton and Leeds Parishes, - - - - -	10	00
Halifax co., Antrim Parish, - - - - -	29	25
Hanover co., St. Martin's Parish, - - - - -	43	00
Jefferson co., Covington Parish, - - - - -	8	50
Lancaster co., Christ Church, - - - - -	30	00
Loudon co., Leesburg, Shelburn Parish, - - - - -	20	50
Ohio co., Wheeling, St. Matthew's Church, - - - - -	15	00
Individuals, - - - - -	9	50
DIOCESE OF SOUTH-CAROLINA.		
Charleston, St. Michael's Church, - - - - -	117	50
" St. Peter's Church, - - - - -	20	00
Edisto, ——— Church, - - - - -	10	00
Grahamville, Trinity Church, - - - - -	48	00— 190 50
DIOCESE OF GEORGIA.		
Savannah, Christ Church, - - - - -	10	00— 10 00
DIOCESE OF ALABAMA.		
Tuscaloosa, Christ Church, - - - - -	42	00
Tuscumbia, ——— Church, (a missionary station,) - - - - -	4	93— 46 93
DIOCESE OF OHIO.		
Steubenville, St. Paul's Church, - - - - -	15	00— 15 00
		Total,
Total contributions, since June 15, 1839, - - - - -	\$21,942	60
Total payments, - - - - -	29,947	51
		\$3344 91

The Treasurer of the Foreign Committee acknowledges the receipt of the following donations from May 15th to June 15th, 1840.

MAINE.		
Gardiner, Christ Ch., "a friend to missions," for Persia and Mesopotamia, \$100; for education in Africa, \$20, - - - - -	120	00— 120 00
MASSACHUSETTS.		
Boston, Grace Ch., Mrs. R. Farley, for a pupil at Crete, \$10; from ladies, for two children at Cape Palmas Mission, \$30, - - - - -	40	00
Roxbury, St. James' Ch. Miss. Assoc., \$21 78; for Texas, \$50; Juv. Miss. Asso. of do., for two children at C. Palmas, \$23, - - - - -	94	78— 134 78
RHODE ISLAND.		
Newport, Zion Ch. Juvenile Miss. Sewing Society, for Athens, - - - - -	5	00— 5 00
CONNECTICUT.		
New-London, St. James' Ch., \$33 14; Sun. school of do. for schools in Africa, \$10 72, - - - - -	48	86
Monroe, St. Peter's Ch. Missionary Association, - - - - -	13	00
Newtown, Trinity Ch., Mr. Walter Clark, for Greece, - - - - -	5	00— 66 86
NEW-YORK.		
Brooklyn, St. Ann's Ch., annual collec., \$608 54; Africa, \$5; Texas, \$5; Sun. sch. No. 1, for school at Athens, \$135 21, - - - - -	753	75
New-York, Ascension Ch., a lady, for Constantinople, - - - - -	10	00
Grace Ch., for African mission, - - - - -	150	00
St. Stephen's Ch., annual collection, - - - - -	260	27—1174 02
WESTERN NEW-YORK.		
Redfield, Amos Johnson, (part of a pension,) - - - - -	15	00
Rochester, St. Luke's Ch., - - - - -	123	00— 140 00
NEW-JERSEY.		
Mt. Holly, St. Andrew's Ch., Female Missionary Society, - - - - -	6	00— 6 00
PENNSYLVANIA.		
Bloomsburgh, St. Paul's Ch. Sun. school, one half, 50 cents; Susan R. Bisel, for China mission, \$1, - - - - -	1	50
Bristol, St. James' Ch., Mrs Ludlam, \$10, - - - - -	10	00
Chester Co., St. Mary's Ch., for Greek Mission, - - - - -	21	50
Easton, Trinity Ch., - - - - -	5	00
Jersey town, Christ Ch., Rebecca Patterson, 50 cts.; Jane Clark, 13 cts.; Sarah McVicker, 6 cts.; Mrs. M. P. H. Mills, 84 cts.; Anonymous, \$1 25, each one half, - - - - -	2	78
Lancaster, St. James' Ch., Female Aux. Miss. Soc., one half, \$50; monthly offerings of do. one half, \$41 04, - - - - -	91	04

Morgantown, St. Thomas Ch., one half, \$8 75,	-	-	8 75
Philadelphia, Epiphany Ch., miss'y coll. for China, \$154 73;			
female sewing society, for Africa, \$200; children			
in Sun. schools, for infant schools at			
Greece, \$156 06; children's fair, for do; \$6 75,			517 54
Grace Ch., received from male soc., for promo-			
tion of christianity, first instalment of their			
second pledge of \$5,000 for the two committees,			625 00
St. Andrew's Ch., a Lady, one half, \$1,			1 00
Reading, Christ Ch., Sun. sch. for Athens, \$24; Anonymous, \$1,			25 00—1309 11
MARYLAND.			
All Hallows' Parish;	-	-	5 00
All Saint's Parish, Miss R. Swearingen, for Greece,	-	-	15 00
Bladenburg, St. Matthew's and Zion churches,	-	-	84 50
Broad Creek Parish, Easter offerings, \$9 25; Mrs. M. Maddox,			
for Africa, \$5,			14 25
Georgetown, D. C., Christ Ch., Ladies' Sewing Society, for			
Africa, \$51 50; female member of do, \$8 50,			60 00— 178 75
VIRGINIA.			
Alexandria, St. Paul's Ch. \$13; for Texas, 10; Theol. Sem.,			
Family of Dr. Keith for support of R. Keith, C. Palmas, \$20,			43 00
Amelia co., Grub Hill Ch.,	-	-	2 00
Caroline co., Grace Ch., Miss G. Taliaferro, \$1; Miss Col-			
lott, \$7 50,			8 50
Charlottesville, Frederickville Parish, offerings, 1833, one half,			72 50
Chesterfield, Dale Parish,	-	-	17 50
Fauquier co., Mrs. E. R. Peyton, \$5; E. N., \$5,			10 00
Frederick Parish, for Africa, \$50; Young Ladies of Mrs. Nel-			
son's school, for Greece, \$25,			75 00
Halifax co., Mrs. Eliza Bruce, \$15; Mrs. M. E. Grammar,			
\$2 50; Mr. T. G. Coleman, \$6 75; a friend to systematic			
charity, \$1 50; do. for Africa, \$1,			26 75
Hanover co., St. Martin's Ch., for Africa,	-	-	5 00
Jefferson co., Covington Parish,	-	-	13 50
Lancaster co., Christ Ch., Fem. Soc., for Afr., \$1 50; F. Ball, \$5,			6 50
Leesburgh, St. James' Ch., Female Aux. Miss. Soc., one			
half, \$5; colored class of do. one half, 50 cts.; Lucy P.			
Penell, treas., one half, \$15,			20 50
Lunenburg, Cumberland Parish, Rev. T. E. Locke,	-	-	1 00
Lynchburg, St. Paul's Ch.,	-	-	37 50
Petersburg, Bristol Parish, last year's contribution, \$53 99;			
from an unknown friend for Greece, \$3; R. B. Selden, \$2 50,			59 49
Powhatan co., Peterville, Grace Ch., a Lady,			2 50
Richmond, R. C. Chinn, \$5; Mrs. E. S. Dournnan, \$5,			10 00
Roanoke co., a Lady for Africa, \$5; N. Burnett for do. \$5;			
Mrs. D. Burton, \$3,			13 00
Russell Parish, Martha M. Davis, for Africa, \$2; Mrs. Conrad,			
for do. \$5; Greece, \$5,			12 00
Staunton, Trinity Ch.,	-	-	25 00
Tillotson Parish, for Africa,	-	-	16 50
Wheeling, St. Matthew's Church, for African Mission,	-	-	5 00
Individuals, eight ladies of N. for Athens, \$35 06; Mrs. I. I. M.,			
\$5; Mr. Peter Raney, \$1; Mr. Robert Atkinson,			
\$2 50; Mr. Roger B. Atkinson, \$5; Mrs. Sarah			
G. Jones, \$2 50—all for Africa, \$16. Mrs. James			
E. Heath, \$2 50,			53 56— 536 30
SOUTH CAROLINA.			
Charleston, St. Michael's Ch., one half,	-	-	17 50
" St. Peter's Ch., Working Society. for Africa, \$100;			
Athens, \$50; Constantinople, \$50; Crete, \$20,			220 00
Grahamville, Ch., of the Holy Trinity, Ladies' Sewing Soc.,			
\$35; Miss L. H., \$7; Capt. A. H., 7; Miss M. H., \$10; Mrs.			
M. C., \$4; Dr. T. E. S., \$5; Miss A. P., \$3; Mr. A. Mc., \$6,			127 00— 364 50
GEORGIA.			
Savannah, remitted from "E.,"	-	-	10 00— 10 00
OHIO.			
Stuebenville, St. Paul's Ch., Easter offerings, \$10,	-	-	19 00— 10 00
(Total, from June 15th, 1839, \$22,956 42.)			\$4,055 32

The Spirit of Missions;

EDITED FOR

THE BOARD OF MISSIONS

Of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States of America.

PREACH THE GOSPEL TO EVERY CREATURE.

VOL. V.

JULY, 1840.

SUPPLEMENT TO No. 7.

THE BOARD OF MISSIONS.

ANNUAL MEETING.—ABSTRACT OF PROCEEDINGS.

The Board met in St. John's Chapel, New-York, in the afternoon of Wednesday, June 17th, and was in session also on the 18th and 19th; when it adjourned to meet again on the third Wednesday of June, 1841, in St. James' Church, Philadelphia. There were present during the meetings of the Board, the Rt. Rev. Drs. B. T. Onderdonk, Ives, McIlvaine, Doane, Kemper, McCoskry and De Lancey; the Rev. Drs. Anthon, Cutler, Dorr, Gadsden, Hawks, McVickar, Milnor, Vaughan, Wainwright and Whittingham, the Rev. Messrs. Carder, Forbes, Haight, Hanckel, Hare, Henderson, Jones, Richmond, and the Secretary; and Messrs. Aldis, Curtis, De Peyster, Gardiner, Lovell, Newton, Nicklin, Peet, Swords, Wharton, Winston and Woolley.!

The Rev. D. C. Page, of Natchez, Miss., was appointed a member of the Board, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the consecration of the Rt. Rev. Dr. Polk to the Episcopate, by which the latter became ex-officio a member of the Board.

The Rev. Dr. Gadsden having resigned his seat as an appointed member of the Board, previous to his departure for Boston, to be consecrated to the Episcopate of South Carolina, the Rev. Christian Hanckel of Charleston, S. C., was appointed to fill the vacancy.

The annual accounts of the Treasurers were submitted and referred to a committee, who subsequently reported that the said accounts had been regularly audited, and that they believe the same to be correct; and the accounts were thereupon ordered to be printed with the proceedings of the Board.

In relation to these accounts the following preamble and resolution were adopted.

Whereas, it has been stated at former meetings of this Board, that the periodical, published under its authority, was in a situation to pay its own expenses; and whereas, the accounts of the Treasurers of both Committees, contain heavy charges for the support of the Spirit of Missions, therefore,

Resolved, That a committee be raised for the purpose of ascertaining the cause of this continued charge upon the Treasury.

The committee so appointed reported as follows :

That they have inquired into the subject committed to them, and are pleased to find that the heavy charge on that account is only occasioned by the delay of payment of a large amount of subscriptions. Efficient measures are in train for the collection of these sums, which the committee doubt not will be paid, and the treasury thus relieved from an expense which it is not able to bear. They are also encouraged to believe that arrangements have been made for the most economical publication of this very important journal.

The committee observe that "the Spirit of Missions is sent without expense to all the parochial clergy of the Church." They feel assured that their reverend brethren will receive the following suggestions, "for the word's sake," in the spirit which prompts them. *First*, will not every clergyman use his influence to procure at least one new subscriber? *Second*, will not every clergyman promote, according to his convenience, the collection of the outstanding subscriptions; at least so far as to remind any one who may be indebted, that, by a regulation of the general post office, their subscriptions may be forwarded free of expense, provided the letter enclosing them be written by the postmaster.

The item in the account of the Treasurer of the Foreign Committee, as to premium of exchange on remittances was referred to a special committee of three for inquiry and report. This committee reported as follows :

That there have been sent forward to the Messrs. Baring & Co. in London, 237*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.*, at an average rate of premium of less than eight per cent.

This premium is calculated upon the nominal par of the pound sterling here, viz. \$4 44; whereas it is really worth, say \$4 87, which is about nine per cent. more than the above mentioned nominal par. The rate, therefore, of eight per cent. furnishes a gain to the Board of about one per cent.

As a matter of information sought by members of this Board, (though not in terms referred to us,) this committee would state, that the salaries of the missionaries are either paid to them here or at their places of residence, as previously arranged with them, and at the rate allowed by the Foreign Committee, in dollars, or their equivalent.

The report of the Domestic Committee was presented by their Secretary, and referred by the Board to a committee, who reported thereon as follows :

That they have considered the manner and contents of the document before them, which is in all respects such as the object, contemplated in a Report from the Domestic Committee, requires; and have concurred in the following recommendations:

1. That all those laudatory epithets and other expressions such as "devoted," "faithful," "self-denying," &c., which are frequently applied in the Report to the missionaries whose labors are stated, should be omitted.

Your committee have no doubt of the excellence of the spirit and labors of the missionaries of this Board; but would prefer that their work should praise them, rather than the language of the Board, when it is considered, among other reasons, how difficult it is to make any distinction; and if no distinction be made, how worthless is the praise. On all considerations, it seems to your committee, unquestionably much the better plan to give a simple recital of what facts have need to be stated, as illustrative of the labors of the missionaries, without any eulogistic commentaries.

2. Your committee recommend that it be made the subject of very serious inquiry on the part of this Board, whether the present plan of its Domestic operations be conducted on the principles which the experience, gained up to the present time, would dictate, in reference chiefly to the following questions:

Whether it is expedient to attempt to cover so much ground by the multiplying of stations, so far beyond the ability of the Committee to supply them with the ministry, instead of concentrating the energies of the society upon a diminished catalogue of stations, for the purpose of sustaining the ministry in them more adequately?

Whether it is well to select any place for a missionary station, until the Bishop of the diocese, or other nominating power, be prepared to recommend a suitable clergyman to be its occupant; or whether, if stations be selected, as at present, before there is a prospect of their supply, or when stations are vacant, it is not injurious to publish at any time a list of such unsupplied appointments?

Whether, whatever else may be done, it be not absolutely necessary that the Committee should, according to circumstances, make the support of the missionaries more ample?

Whether it would not be expedient that the Committee should confine their operations to the western and southwestern States and Territories, with the exception of the diocese of North Carolina?

In conformity with the first recommendation, it was resolved that it be adopted as a general principle of this Board, that all laudatory epithets, in regard to the labors of missionaries, be omitted in the Reports of its Committees, and that under the application of this principle, such epithets as occur in the Report of the Domestic Committee be omitted.

The second recommendation which relates to inquiries as to the present plan of conducting Domestic Missions, was referred to the Domestic Committee, to report thereon at the next meeting of this Board.

The report of the Foreign Committee was presented by their

Secretary, and also referred to a committee, who reported thereon as follows :

That they have considered carefully the very important document put into their hands, and recommend its publication by the Board, with the exception of that portion of it which is enclosed in brackets, and which extends from the 15th to the 19th page, inclusive.

The committee feel very great pleasure in recording their testimony to the faithful and efficient labors of the Committee charged with the Foreign Missions of the Church ; and in expressing the confident belief, that, through His blessing on their efforts, God is hastening the time when the gospel in the Church shall be preached to every creature.

It was resolved, that the recommendation of the committee in regard to the publication of the Report be complied with.

The following preamble and resolution were adopted :

Whereas, this Board deeply feels the claim which the American Indians have upon the sympathy, the prayers and the efforts of the Church ; and

Whereas, the Board has been informed that the recent inquiries of the special agent of the Domestic Committee among the Western Indians are not likely to lead to any immediate efficient action ; and

Whereas, the whole subject seems to be encompassed with many and great difficulties ; therefore,

Resolved, That this Board earnestly entreats the devout attention of its fellow Churchmen to this most important matter, and their frequent prayers, that God would be pleased to open a door of usefulness to the Church among our neglected and degraded brethren of the forest.

The following resolutions were adopted :

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Domestic Committee prepare and report to the meeting of this Board in June, 1841, a tabular statement, embracing the following items, viz :

1. The whole number of Domestic missionaries that have been in the employment of the society ; distinguishing those before, and those after 1835.

2. The number of missionaries that have been employed in the Domestic Department, from the year 1835, to June, 1841.

3. The whole amount of money that has been expended in the support of Domestic missionaries during the above named period.

4. The whole number of stations that have been adopted ; distinguishing the number in each diocese.

5. The whole number of church edifices that have been built in the stations adopted.

6. The whole amount of money raised by each diocese for Domestic Missions.

7. The whole number of stations adopted, and subsequently abandoned.

8. The whole number of stations adopted, but which have remained vacant in whole or in part.

9. The number of churches which have been established by the agency of the General Missionary operations of the Church, and are now self supported.

10. Any other facts that may tend to throw light upon the success of the Domestic Missions of the Church.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Foreign Committee prepare and report to the meeting of this Board in June, 1841, a tabular statement embracing the following items, viz. :

1. The number of missionaries that have been employed in foreign countries, with the time each has been in the service, since the commencement of our Foreign Missionary operations; distinguishing the number before and after 1835.

2. The whole amount of monies expended upon the Foreign Department during the same period, distinguishing the sums expended upon each station.

3. A statement of the results of the Foreign Missionary operations of the Church, as far as they can be ascertained.

4. The whole amount of monies raised for Foreign Missions since their commencement, in each diocese.

5. Any other facts that may tend to throw light upon the success of the Foreign Missions of the Church.

Resolved, That the Secretaries of the Domestic and Foreign Committees be instructed, severally, to prepare and cause to be printed, the blank form of a report, to be forwarded annually to each missionary, and to be returned on the first of April in each year, by the Domestic Missionaries, and on the first of January by the Foreign Missionaries; stating distinctly and accurately the number of families and individuals attending the worship of the Church, the number of infants and adults baptized, the number of persons confirmed, the number of communicants, the number of children catechized, the amount of contributions for religious purposes, during the year then ending, and whatever else may serve to show the state of every mission under the patronage of the Board, and in general the progress of the missionary enterprise under its direction.

Resolved, That it be the duty of the Secretaries respectively to report to this Board at each annual meeting, the names of such missionaries as have not complied with the requirement of the foregoing resolution.

The following preamble and resolutions were adopted :

PREAMBLE.

The members of the Board of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States of America, have learned from the journal of their Rev. missionary to Persia, the following interesting facts, namely: that our missionary was taken ill on his journey from Tehran to Kermanshab, at the latter of which places he arrived in a helpless condition. He and his two servants were obliged to occupy a damp vaulted room, ten

feet square, in a caravanserai ; where the servants fell sick, and there was none to help. In this distressing extremity, a Persian merchant, a Guebr, or fire worshipper, called to receive a letter that our missionary had brought to him from Tehran ; and our missionary told him his sad tale. The good Guebr, whose name is Bahram, immediately became interested in the misfortune of his neighbor, and acted the part of the good Samaritan. He furnished his bodily wants, replenished his empty purse, and poured the oil of kindness into his wounded spirit. He performed the duties of a nurse, bringing nourishing food day after day, and when the missionary was able to move, obtained better lodgings for him in the house of an Armenian Christian, where he watched him as his own son ; and daily, as he closed his visit of consolation, he said to the good woman of the house, " take care of him, and whatsoever thou spendest more, when I come again, I will repay thee." Under such kind treatment, our missionary recovered rapidly, and the worthy Guebr furnished him with money to pursue his journey to Bagdad. Our missionary gave the merchant his draught, payable in Bagdad, to repay the money advanced, and the latter filled the measure of his confidence and kindness by intrusting the former with his own draught to carry to Bagdad. The members of the Board of Missions have learnt these facts with sentiments of the greatest respect for the persevering kindness and liberality of the Persian merchant, and therefore pass the following resolutions :

Resolved, unanimously, That the cordial thanks of the Board of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America are hereby voted to Mollah Bahram, the Persian merchant, for his disinterested and persevering kindness and generosity to our missionary, the Rev. Horatio Southgate, during his dangerous illness in Kermanshah ; whereby, under the gracious Providence of Almighty God, our valued brother was preserved from an untimely death in a foreign and far-distant land.

Resolved, That the Rev. Mr. Southgate be requested to send, by the earliest opportunity, copies of the foregoing resolution and preamble, in the Turkish and Persian languages, to Mollah Bahram, or, in case of his death, to his family, accompanied by a copy of the Bible, and a copy of the Prayer Book, in Persian, Turkish, or Arabic ; and a copy of Mr. Southgate's journal.

After notice given, the following resolution was offered :

Resolved, That the Rt. Rev. the Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States be, and they hereby are, respectfully requested, by their prayers, their correspondence and communication among themselves, and in such other way as shall seem good to them, to prepare themselves to nominate to the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States in 1841, three Presbyters, fit and willing to be consecrated to the Episcopal office, and sent forth under the blessing of God, and in faith in Him, as founders of a Protestant Episcopal Church in the Republic of Texas.

While the subject was under consideration the mover accepted the following as a substitute for his original resolution.

Resolved, As the sense of this Board, that, for the founding of a Protestant Episcopal Church in the Republic of Texas, it is expedient that there be consecrated three Presbyters to the exercise of the Episcopal office in that Republic.

Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to send a copy of the above resolution to each of the Bishops of this Church, and also to the General Convention at its next meeting.

These resolutions were then referred to a special committee to report to the Board at its next annual meeting.

Previous to adjournment the Board united in singing the last four verses of the 99th Psalm, and in prayer offered by the Rt. Rev. Dr. Ives.

REPORT OF THE DOMESTIC COMMITTEE.—ABSTRACT.

The Committee for Domestic Missions appear before the Board of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States with their FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT. In the account which they have to render of the state of this Department of the missionary work, a great contrast, however, will be apparent between their present condition and that which they were enabled to exhibit a year ago. It is their painful office to record, that, though God has mercifully spared the lives of all directly connected with this work in the centre of administration, HE has removed to the Church above, one of the members of the Board, who ever took a deep and lively interest in the operations of the Department, the Rt. Rev. Dr. Bowen, Bishop of the Diocese of South Carolina. The year which is now closed, has been one of anxiety and suffering on the part of the devoted missionaries; some of whom have looked almost in vain for evidence of the sympathy of the church with them, and have been restrained from abandoning their field of labor only by the promise and present sustaining power of HIM whose love and favor are ever extended towards his faithful servants.

FUNDS.—The Committee began the year with a balance in their Treasury of \$13,494 53. The amount, which they have since received from all sources, has been only \$25,000 84. Of this sum \$3,058 24 have been derived from interest on permanent funds and on temporary loans, and from other incidental sources; and the residue from the contributions of the Church. But of this residue, \$2,332 97 were received merely on deposit for specific objects, and not made subject to appropriation by the Committee: so that the whole amount of contributions placed at the disposal of this Committee by the Church during the year, for the Domestic missionary work, has been only \$19,609 63.

In the following statement, as to the portions of the Church by which the above mentioned contributions have been made,

the Committee have also included a view of the contributions reported last year :

DIOCESES.	Whole No. of churches.		No. contributing in the year ending June 15, 1839.	No. contributing in the year ending June 15, 1840.	Contributions for the year ending June 15, 1839.	Contributions for the year ending June 15, 1840, subject to appropriation by the Committee.	Contributions for the year ending June 15, 1840, not subject to appropriation by the Committee.	Whole amount of contributions for the year ending June 15, 1840.
	No. contributing in the year ending June 15, 1839.	No. contributing in the year ending June 15, 1840.						
New-York,	148	51	43	10,083 65	5,489 76	241 00	5,730 76	
South Carolina,	41	17	20	6,149 53	4,136 59	475 06	4,611 65	
Pennsylvania,	110	38	28	3,394 61	3,726 07	520 72	4,246 79	
Virginia,	96	32	46	1,708 25	1,632 10	189 00	1,821 10	
Connecticut,	95	29	30	1,478 38	1,077 84	386 33	1,464 17	
Maryland,	76	11	18	802 09	528 56	254 86	773 42	
Massachusetts,	45	12	9	761 98	480 79	160 00	640 79	
Rhode Island,	21	6	6	374 54	546 06	31 00	577 06	
Alabama,	16	2	3	510 00	316 93		316 93	
Western New-York,	98	8	14	595 17	283 62		283 52	
New-Jersey,	39	8	10	433 59	272 68		272 68	
Mississippi,	12	1	1	427 00	225 00		225 00	
Missouri,	7	1	1	7 00	123 00	50 00	173 00	
Georgia,	8	3	1	226 51	146 00		146 00	
Indiana,	18	7	1	425 50	88 00		88 00	
New-Hampshire,	11	4	3	184 19	67 50	10 00	77 50	
Kentucky,	13	2	4	268 50	68 68		68 68	
Vermont,	33	5	4	106 00	66 25		66 25	
Ohio,	63	11	4	176 52	50 50	15 00	65 50	
Maine,	6	2	1	42 17	48 38		48 38	
Wisconsin,	8	2	2	92 84	46 00		46 00	
Illinois,	18	2	3	26 50	43 50		43 50	
Florida,	9	2	1	85 00	38 88		38 88	
Michigan,	24	7	3	167 84	31 50		31 50	
North Carolina,	26	7	3	97 25	28 50		28 50	
Delaware,	16	3	2	35 27	25 44		25 44	
Tennessee,	14	0	1	70 30	8 00		8 00	
Canada,					5 00		5 00	
Greece,					8 50		8 50	
	1071	283	262	29,435 17	19,609 63	2,332 97	21,942 60	

The miscellaneous sources have been as follows :

Interest on temporary loans and permanent funds, and premium on exchange,	2,148 94
Proceeds of Green Bay farm,	446 80
From United States' Government, \$400,	400 00
Returned by a missionary as not due,	62 50—3,058 24

Recapitulation of Receipts :

Contributions in aid of the operations of the Committee,	19,609 63
Do. in aid of other objects,	2,332 97—21,942 60
Miscellaneous sources,	3,058 24—25,000 84
The payments have amounted to,	\$29,947 51
Excess of payments above receipts,	4,946 67
Balance in the Treasury last year,	13,494 43
Balance now in the Treasury,	8,547 86

This balance will nearly all be required to meet the payments of the first of July.

The Board will perceive that the contributions of the Church for this Department, as compared with those of last year, (\$27,823 78,*) exhibit a deficiency of \$5,894 68; being an actual falling off of about 20 per cent.; and by a statement of the contributions from the several dioceses during the four years previous to that which has now closed, annexed to the Report, it will be perceived that the falling off from the average of that period, is about 6 per cent.; and that the contributions of this year, have fallen 45 per cent. below the sum which they would have reached, if they had continued to increase as in the previous years.

ACTS OF THE COMMITTEE.—Since their last Report the Committee have appointed the following clergymen as missionaries, viz.—The Rev. W. Allanson, the Rev. W. Barlow, the Rev. D. Brown, the Rev. J. Chilton, the Rev. G. W. Cole, the Rev. S. R. Crane, the Rev. J. H. Drummond, the Rev. Benjamin Eaton, the Rev. Abm. Edwards, the Rev. Charles Fox, the Rev. David Griffith, the Rev. Melancthon Hoyt, the Rev. L. B. Hull, the Rev. Aaron Humphrey, the Rev. S. W. Manney, the Rev. J. D. Mead, the Rev. P. R. Minard, the Rev. J. H. Norment, the Rev. H. R. Peters, the Rev. T. C. Pitkin, the Rev. Charles Prindle, the Rev. J. E. Sawyer, the Rev. J. J. Scott, the Rev. Wm. Scull, the Rev. Isaac Smith, the Rev. Daniel Stephens, D. D., the Rev. John Ufford, and the Rev. J. A. Wilson; in all, 28.

The resignation of the following missionaries has been accepted, or they have otherwise ceased to be connected with the Committee, viz.: The Rev. W. Barlow, the Rev. S. Buel, the Rev. N. N. Cowgill, the Rev. E. De Wolfe, the Rev. R. Dyce, the Rev. J. F. Fish, the Rev. J. R. Goodman, the Rev. Henry Gregory, the Rev. R. G. Hays, the Rev. C. S. Hedges, the Rev. Benjamin Hutchins, the Rev. D. V. M. Johnson, the Rev. Jehu Jones, the Rev. D. S. Lewis, the Rev. Andrew Matthews, the Rev. J. H. Norment, the Rev. Henry Payne, the Rev. Ebenezer Williams, and the Rev. A. A. Willis—in all, 19; making the whole number of missionaries (now 71,) 9 greater than last year.

The following missionary stations have been recognized, viz: In Wisconsin, Southport and Racine; in Indiana, Connersville, Laporte, and New Harmony and Mount Vernon; in Arkansas, Pine Bluff, Fayetteville, Batesville, Washington, and Post of Arkansas; in Indian Territory, Fort Gibson; in Louisiana, Shreveport, Opelousas, and Natchitoches; in Tennessee, Williamsport, and Bolivar; in Illinois, Robins Nest; in Michi-

* The amount of contributions received by the Treasurer, was \$29,435 17; but, of this sum, \$1611 39 belonged to the previous year, when it was reported to be in the hands of receiving agents. (See Proceedings of the Board, 1838, p. 27.) In 1839, this sum (\$1611 39, which, in 1838, had been included in the table of receipts, and reported by the Committee, but not by the Treasurer,) was not distinguished from other receipts of the year, and therefore the Committee have reckoned it twice.

gan, Lenawe county, Kalamazoo, Ypsilanti, and Pontiac; in Ohio, Racoon, Gallia county; and in Maine, Augusta; in all, 21: and the following have been discontinued as stations, viz.: In Indiana, Michigan City; in Alabama, St. John's in the Prairies; in Florida, Quincy; in Tennessee, Brownsville;* in Michigan, Adrian and Edwardsburgh; and in Ohio, Miami and Perrysburgh; in all, 7; making the whole number of stations, (now 131,) 14 greater than at the time of the last Report.

The regular meetings of the Committee for the despatch of business, are held twice a month; and adjourned or special meetings, when necessary.

It has been found expedient to change the mode of disbursements; and remittances are now made quarterly to the missionaries at their residences. This change has led to some modifications of the instructions to missionaries.

The increasing duties of the office have made it expedient that the Secretary and General Agent should almost constantly devote his time and attention to them. He has, therefore, made no journeys during the year for the purpose of collecting funds, and has been but little absent upon other business of the Committee.

GREEN BAY MISSION SCHOOL, W. T.—The Mission School at Green Bay has been continued upon the reduced scale; the proceeds of the mission-farm defraying all the expenses of the household and a part of the salaries of three assistants. The services of the Superintendent are gratuitous. The number of pupils is about a dozen, chiefly of the Menomenee tribe. Two of them have recently been baptized, all now being by that sacrament members of CHRIST'S Church; and, under the teaching of the female assistants, these youths will be trained up in the nurture and admonition of the LORD. Thomas Beard, an Oneida, educated at the mission, and Mary Fletcher, a Menomenee, also educated at the mission and residing in the mission family until recently, have been married, and now reside with the Oneidas at Duck Creek. They were both confirmed by Bishop Kemper in 1838, and gave evidence of decided piety. The influence of their Christian deportment and example, it is believed, will be felt at Duck Creek. Louisa Powell, whose name has been mentioned in former Reports, and whose matured Christian character and capacity for usefulness fitted her to be a valuable assistant in any effort to christianize the people with whom she was by blood connected, was, about a year since, called to her rest. She departed in the comfort of a reasonable, religious and holy hope. Those who, in years past, have aided in sustaining the Green Bay School, can rejoice that, through God's blessing upon the means there used, this happy spirit was reclaimed from heathen darkness, and will forever sing the song of the redeemed on high.

* United with Jackson.

† United with Maumee City.

DUCK CREEK.—The Oneidas at Duck Creek, Wisconsin, have erected a convenient church, which was consecrated in September last. It was the first church built in Wisconsin; and, regarded as an evidence of the piety and zeal of the converted Indian, it may well stimulate those settlers of the Territory who have the means, to provide for themselves also a place for the worship of Almighty God. This mission, under the labors of the Rev. Mr. Davis, is gradually ameliorating and elevating the character and condition of the Oneidas. For a part of the year there has been an additional assistant, Mr. L. W. Davis; but he has recently resigned and removed to Kemper College, in Missouri, with the view of preparing for Holy Orders.

The Committee have received from the United States \$400 for the benefit of this Mission; and, besides the payment of the salaries at that station, they have appropriated \$400 in aid of the erection of the parsonage for the mission family.

INDIAN TERRITORY.—The Rev. Mr. Gregory, who, at the time of the Committee's last Report, was residing at Fort Leavenworth, in the capacity of missionary and agent of the Committee, returned last autumn; when he made a full and interesting report, the greater part of which was published in the Spirit of Missions for the month of January. Mr. Gregory gave his most anxious attention to the question, whether our Church could advantageously commence and carry on a mission within the Indian Territory at this time; but, as the result, he was not prepared to recommend the immediate adoption of measures for that purpose. The most which could at present be proposed was to endeavor to keep open a communication with the country, to establish friendly relations with the government and its agents there employed, and to be as far as possible in readiness to take advantage of any favorable opening which might present itself. It is the anxious desire and settled purpose of the Committee to enter upon a mission for the benefit of the Indians in that Territory, whenever Providence seems to indicate that such a mission can be effectually undertaken. In the mean time, the Rev. Mr. Griffith at Fort Leavenworth, and the Rev. Mr. Scull at Fort Gibson, who are supported by the government as chaplains, will hold to the Committee the relation of missionaries, and will take all opportunities for advancing the object in view.

MAINE.—The circumstances of the parish at Bangor, which rendered the aid of the Committee necessary, have so much altered for the better, that it is hoped this station will, soon be placed on an independent footing. The large and costly church erected there, has been secured to the parish and consecrated. The labors of the missionary have been greatly blessed in the spiritual condition of the congregation; and the belief is now confidently expressed, that from this place an influence highly beneficial to Zion, will go out through the State.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The parish founded on the Island of Nan-

tucket, is now provided with a neat church, consecrated last autumn; but it is not able, immediately, to dispense with the aid of missionary funds. The Divine blessing appears to have accompanied the labors of the missionary, and the Church may be regarded as permanently established.

OHIO.—One missionary resigned; two appointed.

Mr. Bronson has had his heart much cheered by the completion and consecration of a small but neat church, at one of the places to which his labors are confined; and, with an increasing congregation at the other, he hopes soon to see one begun there.

The two stations at Maumee City and vicinity, have, at the request of Bishop McIlvaine, been again united into one; and the Rev. John Ufford is now engaged as its missionary. Entering upon his duties in December last, his labors have been extended to Perrysburg, Manhattan, Waterville, and Toledo, with much to encourage and cheer him in his work.

Bishop McIlvaine recently informed the Committee that a colony of Welsh, residing in Gallia county, speaking no English, and constantly increasing by immigration, had with them a clergyman, the Rev. Abraham Edwards, who speaks their own tongue fluently, but were, at present, unable to support him. Mr. Edwards has been appointed a missionary. The time for his first report has not yet arrived.

MICHIGAN.—One missionary resigned; five appointed.

The Rev. Mr. Hollister continued diligently to cultivate the entire field assigned to him, until a few weeks since, when the Rev. Mr. Wilson was appointed to a part of it. The services of the former are at Troy, with Utica, Bloomfield and Rochester attached; those of the latter at Pontiac and its vicinity. Mr. Hollister, who has been several years a missionary, has continued encouragement in his labors, and trusts that he will, under the blessing of God, be permitted to lay the foundation of several more parishes. The time for a report from Mr. Wilson has not arrived.

At Clinton, where a small church and parsonage were erected a few years ago by the Rev. Mr. Lyster, (it being then one of his out-stations,) the parsonage has been purchased by the vestry, and an effort will soon be made also to purchase the church. The congregation during the year, under the labors of the Rev. Mr. Stout, has increased more than one third, and gives promise of soon being able to sustain its pastor.

The Rev. Mr. Hirst, while building up steadily increasing congregations at Dexter and North Lake, has also officiated frequently at Pinckney, Green Oak, and other places; in all of which he has found scattered members of the fold to welcome him, and to receive the benefit of his services.

The Rev. Mr. Barker has had his labors interrupted to some extent, by the sickness with which it has pleased God to visit him and his family. He has, nevertheless, been much encouraged by the success which has attended his work. A small,

convenient chapel, is probably now ready for use, and the congregation is much increased in numbers and apparent stability. The germs of future parishes have also been planted by the services which he has been able to render at Quincy, Litchfield, Adams and other places.

The duties assigned by the Bishop to the Rev. Mr. Lyster, have partaken of the character of a missionary at large. While residing at Springville, Lenawe county, he has repeatedly officiated at Manchester, Evans Lake, The Junction, Ypsilanti, Albion, Homer, Napoleon and Woodstock, and for a part of the time has had the charge of the vacant station at Marshall, besides also aiding several of his brethren in their respective parishes. He has thus been much engaged in ministering to the spiritual wants of those who are deprived of the rich blessing of the settled ministry. During the season of Lent, he has met with much to cheer and encourage him in the increased attention paid to divine things and the evident blessing of God's spirit upon his labors.

The station at Jackson was filled by the Rev. Mr. Fox in August last. A small church is erecting, and the prospects of the increasing congregation indicate that one of the most important parishes in Michigan will soon grow up under the missionary's labors. Besides the regular services of the station, and a third service each Sunday at the State Prison, he has visited and officiated at Kalamazoo, Rives, Smith's Settlement, Sandstone, Albion, and other places; and, in this way, has already done much in promoting the interests of the Church.

The new station at Grand Rapids has also been filled by the Rev. Mr. Hoyt since October last, with gratifying indications of success. A large and commodious room has been appropriated and fitted up as a place of worship, and the services are well attended. Iowa and Kalamazoo have also been visited by Mr. Hoyt, under circumstances of much interest.

INDIANA. One missionary resigned; two transferred to other States; one supported entirely by his parish; two transferred from another State to this; and four appointed.

Under the labors of the Rev. Mr. Lamon, at Evansville, a substantial church has been begun and completed during the year, at a cost, including that of the ground, of about \$8,000. It was consecrated in January by the Missionary Bishop in charge of Indiana. The parish assumes now the appearance of stability, and after the small debt still due on account of the church is liquidated, will be able to sustain itself, and become, in turn, an agent in diffusing the knowledge of the Gospel in the west.

At New Albany, the Rev. Mr. Steele and his congregation have been and are still severely tried in the pecuniary embarrassments attending the erection of their church, now finished and consecrated. But in the time of these outward trials, they have been comforted by indications of God's gracious favor

towards them, seen in the steady increase of their number, and in a constantly deepening spirit of seriousness and devotion.

The erection of a church at Richmond has been delayed ; but there is hope that it will go forward the present season. The Rev. Mr. Fiske has continued to receive much encouragement in his work. Not the least circumstance of this character is the steady increase of a Sunday school, now probably the largest in that diocese.

The parish at Indianapolis, though still feeble, may be regarded as well established. The Rev. Mr. Britton, who has labored there as its missionary for the last three years, has intimated to the Committee his intention of dispensing with the missionary allowance after the first of July next, should he remain in the parish.

The Rev. Mr. Presbury, (late Presby,) transferred from Kentucky, entered upon his duties at Madison in August last. There are peculiar difficulties connected with this station, which have all along interfered with the labors of the missionaries, who have successively had the charge of it. The Committee trust that these difficulties will soon be removed, and that, all interested in the establishment of the Church at that place, will zealously co-operate together to that end. If this reasonable anticipation should not be realized, they will deem it expedient to withdraw their aid altogether from the station.

The important station at Vincennes is filled by the Rev. Mr. Killikelly, who entered upon its duties in October last. Steps have been taken for the erection of a church at an early day, and the Committee are encouraged to believe that a flourishing and stable parish will soon be gathered. There are circumstances which give this station a strong claim upon the sympathy of all those who desire the purity of the One, Holy, Catholic and Apostolic Church.

The Rev. Mr. Prindle reached his station at Terre Haute in November last. The Committee believe that he is laying the foundation of an interesting and important parish, though no organization to that effect has yet been made. Mr. Prindle, being in Deacon's Orders, and more than 70 miles distant from any clerical brother, has been unable to have the Holy Communion administered ; and his remote situation has been felt by him as a trial of his patience in the missionary work ; in which, however, the Committee confidently hope he will be sustained. In this connection mention should be made of the offer by a clergyman of that diocese, who is ever ready in every good work, to convey to the parish, as soon as organized, several acres of land near the village.

The Rev. Mr. Pitkin entered upon the duties of the station at Lawrenceburgh, in October. A convenient room was early fitted up as a place of worship ; a parish has been organized, and the missionary is much encouraged by the prospect of success which he enjoys. His hands have been strengthened by

the zealous co-operation of two or three devoted laymen. At no distant period, this station, under the labors of the missionary, will become one of the most important in Indiana.

The Rev. Mr. Drummond has acted as missionary for nearly a year at Connersville and its vicinity, along the Valley of the White Water River, and appears to be successfully engaged in his Master's work.

The Rev. Mr. Manney commenced his services at Laporte about the festival of Christmas. A parish had been already organized there, by the Rev. Mr. Johnson, of Michigan City. At the period of his first report, Mr. Manney had been too short a time at his station for much of an encouraging nature to be developed. The Committee trust, however, that his labors will, by the blessing of God, result in much good to the Church.

The parish at Michigan City has assumed the entire support of its rector, the Rev. D. V. M. Johnson, who, as missionary at that place for the last two years, has devoted himself to its welfare amidst many trials; but he is now permitted, by the blessing of God, to reap a rich harvest. The seed of the Divine Word has found a lodging place in the hearts of many of his people. While many and many a parish, of abundant ability, in the older portions of the Church, has permitted the claims of Domestic Missions to pass by unheeded, this new parish, during the last two years of its existence, has contributed about \$75 per annum to the funds of the Domestic Committee. "How true is it, that he that watereth, shall be also watered himself!"

WISCONSIN.—Four missionaries appointed; one resigned without proceeding to the west; one transferred to this Territory.

The Rev. R. F. Cadle, residing at Fort Crawford as chaplain, has continued to perform missionary duty at Prairie du Chien, and has also visited and officiated at Mineral Point, at Dubuque in Iowa, and other places, his services in the capacity of missionary being rendered without a salary from the Committee. There is no immediate prospect of the erection of a church for the little parish at Prairie du Chien.

The Rev. Mr. Philo entered upon his duties as missionary at Madison about a year since. He has organized a parish and a large portion of the inhabitants attend the services of the Church, which are held at the capitol. He has also extended his labors to Jefferson, Aztelon, the Blue Mounds, Mineral Point, and other places, often occupying private dwellings as places of public worship. He has found the field for missionary labor extensive and encouraging.

The Committee are happy in being able to report, that the important station at Milwaukie is filled, the Rev. Mr. Hull having entered upon its duties in July last; and they trust he will be the instrument of great good, not only at that point, but in other parts of Wisconsin. While giving his principal services to Milwaukie, which are there held in the court-house, he has

also visited Southport, (where he found about 20 families of Episcopalians, and has organized a parish,) Racine, Pleasant Prairie, Prairieville, Lisbon, and Oak Creek; and in all these places he found some scattered members of the Church to welcome him as the minister of CHRIST.

In December last the Rev. Mr. Eaton became the missionary at Mineral Point, where he has since regularly officiated. The number of attendants upon public worship is large, and constantly increasing. His reception by the people was most hearty, and the prospects of success are flattering. The court-house is at present used as the place of worship, but it is understood that steps have been taken for the erection of a church.

IOWA.—The Rev. Mr. Gear, as chaplain in Fort Snelling, has performed the duties of that office, but has had little opportunity for missionary duty beyond the walls of the Fort. The great distance of that remote post from the settlements which are springing up in Iowa and Wisconsin, will prevent him from accomplishing much towards the planting of the Church in these Territories. Such services, however, as his position permits, he will continue cheerfully to render without a salary from the Committee.

The Rev. Mr. Batchelder, who has now been several years a western missionary, has continued his services at Burlington, and is much encouraged by the results of the year. A decidedly favorable beginning has been made. The attendance at the place of worship is so great, that many are obliged to go away for want of room, and if a suitable church or chapel were erected, it would now be of great service. The Committee regret that the embarrassments of the place have prevented the erection of one the past year.

It is a subject deeply painful and humiliating to the Committee that, notwithstanding the pressing claims of this Territory, to which so many thousands are emigrating, no missionary of the Church has been sent out to it the present year.

MISSOURI.—One missionary has resigned, and two of those in the last Report, numbered as belonging to this State, but not assigned to stations, have been assigned to stations in other parts of Bishop Kemper's jurisdiction, and three new ones have been appointed.

The Rev. Mr. Peake was engaged in his Master's work in Upper Missouri until last fall, when he left Boonville to spend the winter, by advice of Bishop Kemper, as assistant minister of Christ Church, St. Louis. He is still absent, discharging the duties of that office; but is expected soon to return to his station, and to resume his missionary labors.

The Rev. Mr. Hommann has been recently transferred from the neighborhood of St. Louis to Fulton. This station is on new ground, and the time for Mr. Hommann's first report from it has not yet arrived.

The Rev. Isaac Smith entered upon his duties at St. Charles

in December. He found that much had been lost, in the interval of three years which had then elapsed, since the short residence of a missionary at that station. In his opinion, the best time for building up the Church had passed away. Still there is now a growing interest in the mission, which will result, doubtless, in good. Efforts are making for the erection of a church.

The Rev. Mr. Minard has become the missionary in the upper part of St. Louis, under the expectation that a second permanent parish would soon be established in that city. An organization was effected some months ago, and in March the missionary entered on his duties. A small church has been erected and consecrated, and there is every reason to believe that the labors of the missionary will be crowned with success.

ILLINOIS.—The Rev. Mr. Darrow has been about four years at Collinsville and other places in Madison county. There was less of promise in this field than in some others; but his labors have not been unrewarded. Two small churches have, the last season, been in progress of erection, and are now probably completed, one at Collinsville, and the other at Edwardsville. By this measure, a degree of stability has been secured.

The Rev. Mr. De Pui removed, a few months since, from the station at Dixonville to that at Galena. In the former place, he had much to try him in the sickness which for many months prevailed among his people, and especially in the indifference to religion which was manifest around him. A church has not been erected, as was anticipated in the last Report. The labors of Mr. De Pui were extended to Buffalo Grove and Grand de Tour. In Galena, to which place he removed about Christmas, he was very kindly received, and feels that Divine Providence has there opened to him a door of greater usefulness.

The Rev. Mr. Sellwood has continued to experience tokens of the Divine favor in his labors at Mendon, though suffering from sickness and from a painful injury which he received on a missionary tour. The church has been completed and consecrated. The Committee are much gratified to record here, that, not only was the church-lot given by an individual for that purpose, but also five acres of ground, as a glebe. This is a mode of aiding in perpetuating the ministrations of the Church which can so easily be adopted, that the Committee are only surprised that instances of it do not more frequently occur. How often could a land-owner without inconvenience to himself, to say nothing of the duty he owes of consecrating a part of his worldly goods to the service of God, lay, in this way, a foundation for the support of the Minister of CHRIST, that, in time, perhaps in a short time, will become the means by which the blessings of a permanent, settled ministry, may be given to a neighborhood.

Of eleven persons confirmed at this station at the visitation of Bishop Chase, nine were heads of families. Mr. Sellwood has continued to officiate at Warsaw and Columbus, and has extended his services to Pittsfield and Montebello.

The Rev. Mr. Dresser is, by the blessing of God, building up a flourishing congregation at Springfield, the permanent capitol of the State. From that centre of influence, the fruits of his labors will be visible over a large section of Illinois. Besides attending to the charge of his own congregation, he has officiated at several flourishing villages, among which are Petersburgh, Waverly, Decatur and Mount Sterling; and in all of these he has found scattered members of the Church, ready and anxious to contribute according to the extent of their means, towards the support of a missionary. He has also visited the vacant station at Rushville, and is encouraged to hope, that if stated missionary services could be given a part of the time to that place, the Church, planted there several years ago, and now decayed for want of nurture, might still be revived.

There is one measure which Mr. Dresser has repeatedly brought to the notice of the Committee, of the utility of which in his own sphere, he is well convinced. It is the associating with him of another clergyman, to act as an itinerating missionary in places lying around his station, some of them, perhaps, 50 miles distant. With such an one he is ready to co-operate, and even to share the toils and burdens. A measure of this kind has often been alluded to by Bishops and others; and the subject is here introduced, in the hope of arresting the attention of some one whose heart is warmed by the grace of God, to desire such a work. It is the primitive mode of extending the borders of the Church, first, to gather together a company of believers at the point of greatest concourse, and thence to send out the privileges and blessings of the Church to places all around, as light from a centre.

The Rev. Mr. Douglass removed about Christmas from the station at Pekin and Tremont, (where he had extended his services to Mud Creek and Delavan,) to that at Alton. This change was made by advice of Bishop Chase, who had viewed with much grief, the large and important town of Alton left, more than a year, without the ministrations of the Church.

The Rev. Mr. Chase removed from the station at Ottawa, to that at Robins' Nest, in August last. In the former place he left a growing congregation, which is still destitute, and in whose behalf an urgent call has been made upon the Committee for a missionary. In his new sphere of labor, Mr. Chase acts as missionary in two or three neighboring settlements, and is also engaged as the Principal of Jubilee College.

The Rev. Mr. Cornish, though suffering a part of the time from ill health, has continued his labors in the northern part of Illinois. His services has been chiefly confined to Juliet, where it is expected a church will be erected the coming year; but he has also officiated with regularity at Lockport, and occasionally at Napierville, Geneva and St. Charles, formerly Charleston. In the month of January, he visited the flourishing and healthy town of Rockford, about 60 miles from his station; where he

found a field of great usefulness opened to a missionary, and much anxiety manifested that it should be filled. One young merchant—it is hoped, eagerly longing for the blessed privileges of the sanctuary which he had enjoyed before his removal to the west—generously offered to contribute the first year's support, if a clergyman could be soon procured. Mr. Cornish also visited and organized a parish in the neighboring town of Belvidere, which, likewise, is one of promise to the Church.

KENTUCKY.—Two missionaries resigned ; one transferred to another State, and one from another State to this.

The reports of the Rev. Mr. Paine at Princeton, have given the Committee much satisfaction, as showing that his labors at that place have been attended with the evident blessing of God. A parish has been organized. Many of the most influential people have conformed to the Church, and a decidedly serious impression seems to have been made by the Spirit of God upon the community. Five of the students of the college have been baptized ; and several of them under an anxious desire to preach the Gospel of CHRIST, are looking forward to the Sacred Ministry. Mr. Paine's services have been continued, as occasion permitted, at Eddyville, Cadiz, and other places.

The Rev. Mr. Nash at Paris, reports an increasing congregation and Sunday school. This station has always been a feeble one ; but it is now thought that, with another year's aid, it will be able to sustain its pastor.

The Rev. Mr. Maury has devoted his time to Danville, where a church is erected. He reports a flourishing Sunday school.

The Rev. Mr. Ash, last year a missionary in Indiana, having been transferred to Kentucky, has become the missionary at Smithland. Mr. Ash has found this to be a place peculiarly needing the ministrations of the Gospel, and one in which a congregation of Christian people will only be gathered through much prayer and faithful effort.

TENNESSEE.—Three missionaries appointed ; one resigned.

The Rev. Mr. Alston has continued his services at Memphis, with many evidences of the Divine blessing. The station is at one of the most important points in Tennessee, and the Committee look forward with confidence to the period when a large and flourishing parish will be there gathered. Covington and Big Creek are included within the sphere of Mr. Alston's labors.

The Rev. Mr. Reed resigned his station in East Tennessee, in the early part of the year, and was several months absent from the State. He has, since his return, become the missionary at Randolph, where he has much to encourage him. His services are in part given to the building up of the Church in the vicinity.

The Rev. Dr. Stephens, residing at Bolivar, has again become a missionary of the Committee. The prospect of establishing the Church at that place, is more encouraging than at any former period. Efforts are now making for the erection of a house of worship. While the hand of the LORD has been heavy upon

this aged servant, in the afflictions which HE has brought upon him and his household, a spiritual blessing has evidently been poured out upon the people of his charge.

Clarksville, where a church has been erected under the charge of the Rev. Dr. Muller, ceases to be a station on the first of July. The parish which has been gathered at that place, is supposed to be able hereafter to support its pastor.

GEORGIA.—The Rev. Mr. Kellogg, though laboring under some discouragement, has, by the Divine goodness, been permitted to see the erection of a church at his station, and a gradual increase of his congregation. He has a part of the year also officiated at Gainesville.

FLORIDA.—Two missionaries resigned; one appointed.

The Rev. David Brown has been recently appointed missionary at Jacksonville; and the time for his first report has not yet arrived.

The Rev. Robert Dyce has been compelled, by the state of his health, to relinquish the charge of the station at Key West. Another gentleman has been called by the parish to the rectorship, and the place is not at present receiving aid from the missionary funds. The church, for the erection of which funds were provided by the Rev. Mr. Dyce, is in progress.

The people of Quincy, as stated in the last Report, have voluntarily assumed the support of the Rev. Mr. Jones, their missionary, after the first year of his residence among them. The Rev. Mr. Jones has thus ceased to be connected with the Committee.

ALABAMA.—Three missionaries resigned; two appointed.

The Rev. Mr. Wright has been occupied during the year, in endeavoring to place the parishes at Selma and Cahawba on a permanent foundation. At the former place, the church is not quite finished, having been retarded by the state of the times. At the latter, a parish was organized in the early part of the year.

The Rev. Mr. Cook has persevered under many disadvantages in his work at Lafayette; and recently his heart has been cheered by tokens of the Divine blessing. A comfortable temporary place of worship has been secured to the parish; and, in the solemnity and interest which are manifest among those to whom he ministers, he sees that the gracious Spirit of God accompanies the means used.

Only one communication has been received from the Rev. Mr. Lee, at Carlowville, during the year. From this the Committee learn that a parish has been organized, service having been conducted for a time in a log house; that a church has been erected, and that the congregation is fast increasing, and hopes, after another year, to assume the entire support of the pastor.

The Rev. Mr. Harris has continued his labors at Tusculumbia and Florence; and the number of baptisms, confirmations, and additions to the communion, with other circumstances, have greatly encouraged him amidst the trials which have attended

his work. He has several times officiated at Russelville, where his services have been very gratefully received.

It has been found necessary to continue aid to the station at Greensboro'. The church, for the erection of which efforts have been making for the last two years, has not been built, though the means for that object are supposed to be now secured. The Rev. Mr. Sawyer was appointed the missionary of this station last autumn, and under his labors its condition is prosperous.

The Rev. Mr. Scott, appointed a missionary last autumn, has recently become connected with the station at Livingston and the Fork, where a field of great usefulness is open before him.

The Rev. Mr. Hays, who had been several years at Wetumpka, where he had gathered a good congregation and erected a substantial church, has felt himself obliged to remove from the South, at least for a time, for the benefit of his health. Recent information from that place apprizes the Committee of the great danger of the people falling away while the station remains vacant, and of the church itself being diverted from its original purpose.

MISSISSIPPI.—Two missionaries resigned; one appointed.

The Rev. Mr. Forbes has now continued his labors at Columbus for more than three years. Peculiar circumstances have affected the prosperity of the parish, which, in connection with the embarrassments arising from the erection of the church, have pressed with great force upon Mr. Forbes. A missionary who under such a state of things maintains his ground, relying upon the faithful promise of his Divine Master, and seeking only the advancement of his glory amidst the fiery trials which assault him, is deserving, nay, may claim the lively sympathy of the members of the Church.

The Rev. Mr. Pinching, at Preston and its vicinity, has had, perhaps, not less to try his faith and patience than the brother just named. Mr. Pinching entered upon his duties a year ago last March, and has officiated at Preston, Tuscahoma, and Charlestown. These places are in a part of the State almost entirely new; and the condition of the people is very unsettled.

The Rev. Mr. Foster has found his efforts in the missionary work attended by the blessing of God. Parishes have been formed by him at Holly Springs and Salem; good congregations are gathered, and churches are erecting at both places.

ARKANSAS.—The Rev. Mr. Mitchell, transferred from Indiana, entered upon his duties as missionary at Pine Bluff last autumn. He was received with great kindness by the people, and seems to labor in the hope of much success. A lot of ground has been given for a church. Mr. Mitchell has explored the country for forty miles around, and been the means of carrying comfort and consolation to a number of scattered families of the Church.

It is painful to the Committee to be obliged to inform the Board, that notwithstanding the great need of several missionaries in this State, and their own pledge given nearly two years since, to support five at once, if the men could be procured, no

more have been found for this work. The State was extensively explored last year by its Missionary Bishop; and the narrative of his journey, with its touching details of the condition of many places needing men as laborers in that vineyard of the LORD, was published in the Spirit of Missions for September last.

LOUISIANA.—The Committee have only to repeat to the Board, their regret that they have been unable to have any missionary in this State. They refer to Bishop Polk's narrative, just alluded to, for evidence of the great destitution of the privileges of the Church in the State, and for evidence also of its pressing claims upon the Church at large, for missionaries of the Cross.

SUMMARY.—The number of missionaries who have been employed the whole, or some part of the year, is 82, whose services have been performed at 91 stations, in 17 States and Territories. The Baptisms reported from 50 stations, are 399. The number of persons confirmed at 26 stations, is 160. The number added to the communion at 39 stations, has been 235, there being 798 reported as communicants at 50 stations; and 1077 children are reported in Sunday schools, at 24 stations.

GENERAL RESULTS.—The number of churches which have been established through the instrumentality of this branch of the missionary operations of the church is 41.

If the state of the Domestic Department, as exhibited in the financial branch of this Report, is calculated to excite deep regret in the breasts of Episcopalians who love their Church, and the Saviour who purchased it with His precious blood, the view which has been here presented of the condition of the missions themselves, ought certainly to fill the minds of all with deep thankfulness to GOD. Wherever any laborer has been permitted to pursue his work, GOD has mercifully vouchsafed his blessing upon his labors. Must then this cause be left to languish for want of means? Must portions of our country, whole States and Territories, remain unoccupied by the Church of the living GOD?

CONTRIBUTING PARISHES.—The Committee, in former Reports, have had occasion to congratulate the Board and the Church at large upon the apparent increase of the missionary spirit in the Church, as manifested by the actual increase of the number of contributing parishes. This year the number has greatly diminished; being only 262 out of 1080,* or about one-fourth of the whole. Some of the large and wealthy congregations of our principal cities will not be found in the number. To those who have discharged their duty to the Church and to CHRIST, its Head, in reference to the missionary work, the Committee feel deeply grateful; and they most fervently pray that GOD would, by the gracious influences of his Spirit, arouse the zeal of all

* This number will be found to differ from that given on page 234, as no account is there taken of the churches or congregations in Louisiana, Arkansas, Iowa and Indian Territory; from which no contributions were received.

his children to desire the prosperity of his Holy, Apostolic Church, and to labor and give, according to their ability, for the spread of the comfortable Gospel of Christ. It is this zeal, this missionary spirit, which is still wanting in the Church. There would be no want of means to be consecrated to the service of GOD; there would be no want of men to be devoted to the Sacred Ministry, if the heart were but truly alive, if each member of the Church were but imbued with a portion of the spirit of the Master. The Committee remember, with gratitude, the exertions which many, very many, in years past, have made in aid of Domestic Missions, who now, in the course of Divine Providence, find their circumstances and means greatly changed. But, whatever may be the temporary condition of the country, whatever the state of the times; the crippled condition of this Department cannot be justified, while so many in our communion take no part in this work.

ENLARGED OPERATIONS.—With the expected enlargement of the operations of the Committee, there will be, of necessity, a great increase in the expenditures. Indeed, there will be wanted, to meet the engagements of the coming year, even supposing that no more missionaries are appointed, about \$30,000. But this is a point at which the Committee cannot, for one moment, think of stopping. They must advance. To say nothing of the very many places which have been proposed as stations, or which ought to be recognized as such, they have now sixty vacant stations. If it should please GOD to raise up suitable men for the work, the Committee must, as fast as these men offer, appoint them, and send them out to be assigned to these destitute spots. They dare not decline. The command of HIM to whom belong the silver and the gold, and who will assuredly reckon with his stewards, forbids it. Faith in HIM who will be present in His Church to carry forward every good work, even as he is the author of it, forbids it. But to supply even these few vacant stations, in addition to sustaining those now filled, will require, not \$30,000, but \$50,000. There must then be no falling back in this work. Onward, onward, in the help of GOD, is the only course which must or can be known.

CONCLUSION.—The Committee, in conclusion, record with much satisfaction and with thankfulness to GOD, the noble stand which has been taken by Grace Church, Philadelphia. The sum of \$5000 pledged to the Committees for the year 1839, was promptly paid; and now, notwithstanding the difficulties of the times, that parish is again pledged for the same amount another year. May their zealous exertions for the extension of CHRIST'S kingdom be richly rewarded, in the full experience of the truth of that comfortable saying of our LORD—*it is more blessed to give than to receive.*

REPORT OF THE FOREIGN COMMITTEE.—ABSTRACT.

Income:—The receipts during the year have been \$23,853 67, being \$3300 25 less than the previous year. The further sum of \$1000 has been received from the Am. Tract Society.

The balance with which the year opened, was \$11,121 07, applicable to Missions; and \$7238 31, specially appropriated for the distribution of Bibles, Tracts, &c. The former of these sums has been reduced to \$5758 22.

In making this statement, it is but justice to say, that the Committee, considering the general pecuniary embarrassment, have carefully abstained from making any special appeal for funds, committing their cause, under God, to the unsolicited contributions of the Church. They did this in faith that no debt would be incurred during the present year, and this hope has been realized.

Expenditure:—Your Committee have felt themselves called upon to exercise every reasonable economy, notwithstanding which, the expenditures of the year have been \$29,711 75; being \$7857 40 more than the previous year. Of this sum, there has been expended for the African mission \$8800 75; for that at Athens, \$6133 63; for Crete, \$2034 06; for Constantinople, \$4227 11; for China, \$2031 92; for Texas, \$1100; special appropriation for Athens and Texas, \$1017 73. General expenses, Spirit of Missions, cost of remittance to New-York and to Europe, \$4366 55.

WESTERN AFRICA.—*Cape Palmas*.—The Rev. Mr. Minor, after suffering from the fever of the country, and his many exposures in frequent journeyings, returned to this country in July, 1839, and passed several months in the recovery of his health, and occasional missionary efforts. On the 23d January, 1840, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary Stewart, a communicant of St. Peter's Church, Baltimore; and on the 15th of February they sailed in the *Saluda*, together with the Rev. Joshua Smith, recently appointed to this mission. Mr. Smith having completed his education at the Seminary in Alexandria, received orders in the diocese of Virginia, shortly before his embarkation. His labors will probably be devoted mainly to the colonists, in conformity with the plan of assigning one missionary to that interesting department of missionary duty.

The Committee, seriously weighing the claims of the native Africans, which have always been paramount with the Church, in this mission, have decided for the present, not to promote any other mission in connection with a colonial settlement; but maintaining the one already assumed, they have sought to direct the energies of the mission to the natives on the neighboring coast, keeping in view, missions to the interior, as soon as prudence will permit.

An important measure has been commenced during the year:—the formation of a native town near the primary station, composed of such native families as are willing to abandon their

idolatrous and superstitious practices, and come at once under the influence of Christianity and civilization.

The character of such a mission, and the support of mission families whose wants as yet are to be supplied almost wholly from this country, justify, in the opinion of the Committee, the expenses incurred, and which, under enlarged operations, must yet further increase. But, with prudent economy, your Committee confide in the liberality of the church to sustain a work carried on in the reliance upon Divine grace and power.

The following extracts are submitted from the

REPORT OF THE MISSIONARIES FOR 1839.

Out-Station at Graway.—"Soon after the arrival of Dr. Savage, it was proposed to organize an out-station upon the Leeward coast, at a native town about eight miles distant, native name Bligeh, (Graway on the maps.) The Rev. Mr. Minor proceeded at once to the place, and commenced the erection of a suitable dwelling-house. A favorable opportunity, however, soon after occurring for his contemplated visit to America, Mr. Appleby, who had been temporarily engaged as a teacher, was appointed his successor. The house was soon completed, and a school of twelve boys opened, which has since increased to fifteen. Bligeh is the largest of five native towns, comprising an aggregate population of about 3000, who form an independent branch of the Grebo tribe, occupying an extent of country upon the Leeward coast not over five miles. The scholars are all boarders; it having been fully proved that no other schools can at present succeed.

Out-Station at Cavally.—"On the 9th May, 1839, arrangements were made to assume the station at Booileh, (Cavally on the maps,) about four miles below Bligeh. This we consider an important point, both in reference to the dense population in its vicinity and our contemplated operations upon the interior, on the Cavally river. The relations of this station, however, to our contemplated interior operations being such, and the services of a missionary being called for with increasing urgency, it was thought advisable that the Rev. Mr. Payne be at once appointed.

Annual Examination.—"Our first annual examination has just closed. On that occasion, there were present sixty native children with six children taken from among the colonists, who are in a course of preparation, to become teachers in the mission.

"The children of the different schools have received regularly catechetical instruction, through which most of them have become familiar with the first principles of the christian religion. Strong hopes are entertained of the conversion of three of the oldest scholars from the primary station, (two boys and one girl, natives) who are under a course of careful instruction, as candidates for admission into the Church.

"The result of this our first annual general examination, was highly gratifying to all present; and such as to prove triumphantly the point, that the mind of the African child, when untrammelled, possesses a capacity equal to the white. It required but little faith for us to feel that upon the prayerful, continued and increasing efforts of the *Church at home*, it depends, whether another race of African Bishops shall arise to contend, with undying zeal, for the faith once delivered to the saints. The strongest encouragement was derived by the teachers to go forward with renewed energy in the great work upon which they have entered, and "not be weary in well-doing, believing that they will reap in due time if they faint not."

Christmas.—"The following day (Christmas) is never to be forgotten in the annals of this Mission. Full of the most sacred and joyful associations in itself, it will hereafter be commemorated as the *birth-day of our Mission*.

"On the morning of Christmas, 1836, our first missionary entered the field, and began his labors with two teachers, communicants, already upon the ground. On the morning of the same day, 1839, he was associated with nine missionaries and teachers, having under them three stations with about seventy native children in their schools, and operating collectively upon a heathen popu-

lation, 10 or 12,000 in number. A Church of seventeen communicants has been gathered; who, with about twenty from other communions, assembled on this day to commemorate the love of CHRIST in coming into the world to suffer and to die for his redemption.

Mission Chapel.—"The school house designed for the missionary expected out for the colonists in our vicinity, has been erected of such dimensions and with such fixtures as to answer our present purposes. It will hold about 140 persons, and has been occupied as a chapel nearly two months, with increasing congregations. In it was held our annual examination, but it was found to be too small for that purpose.

Religious Services.—"In April last, the Rev. Dr. Savage was appointed Rector to the station; since which time two services have been regularly held on Sunday, one in the morning, the other at night. A Sunday school is held in the chapel for the colonists, conducted by one of the teachers, an hour and a half before morning service. A second Sunday school is held in the Mission school houses upon the premises, conducted by Dr. Savage and Mr. Perkins, for the children and other members of the Mission. The whole number of persons thus brought directly under religious instruction every Sunday, varies from seventy to ninety, besides the additional number through preaching. A school is also held, with religious instruction, every Sunday morning, at a native town two miles and a half distant. This was begun and continued by Mr. Payne till his removal to his present station. A Bible class likewise is held by Dr. Savage Thursday evenings, for the more advanced scholars and others, upon the Mission premises. The number in regular attendance is fifteen. Much good has been evidently done by this already.

"Religious exercises are regularly held at the out-stations and in the neighboring towns, with acceptance to the natives.

Health of the Mission.—"This has been generally good. But little interruption to the performance of duty has been experienced on this ground, except in the case of Mr. Byron. We are now ready for the reception of almost any number of missionaries and teachers which the Committee may think proper to send out. Important locations are still unoccupied, and the question is still urged, "why do you not send us a teacher?"

Never have your Committee been called upon to record such immediate and evident tokens of the divine blessing as in presenting the latest accounts from this mission. Your missionaries have watched with much solicitude the uncertain nature and deplorable results of the unrestrained excitement of rude native minds, partially instructed in religious truth, but awakened to a sense of its obligations. Under these impressions, your missionaries have been faithfully engaged in the patient and prayerful instruction of those committed to their care. For some time previous to March last, an unusual seriousness had been observed at the primary station; and during that month, it increased, until, at the latest date, in April, it was charitably believed that *nineteen* had embraced the Gospel in its power. These were from the older pupils, both native and colonist, and from others. Many were inquiring the way of life; and at the station at Cavally, under the care of Mr. Payne, unwonted attention to the public services was evinced, and one instance of deep conviction of sin in a hardened Krooman.

The Committee would refer to late letters (*see page 207.*) received from this mission, which will convey more fully the delightful intelligence; and, aware of the great difficulties attendant upon the progress of religious character under such circumstances and in such minds, they would rejoice with

trembling, and patiently wait for the enduring fruits of this visitation of divine grace. The Lord may be thus preparing His missionaries and His Church, through trial and through joy, for yet greater displays of divine power in this afflicted and degraded portion of the human family.

Salaries of four missionaries and assistant,	- - - -	2475	57
Five passages, \$550, outfit and travelling expenses of Mr. and Mrs. Minor and Mr. Smith, \$850	16, - - - -	1400	16
Goods and provisions forwarded to the mission and purchased on the coast, money remitted, support of assistants and teachers,	-	4925	02
		<hr/>	
		\$8800	75

CHINA.—The Rev. H. Lockwood arrived in New-York on the 5th September, 1839, having left Batavia, from continued ill health, on the 6th April. Mr. Lockwood, after an interim of several months from his arrival, has taken the subject of his return to Batavia into serious consideration, and has deemed it his duty to retire from the mission.

He states that he retires from his mission “almost entirely from ill health, and not from a diminished sense of the importance of the work.” “It is,” says he, “my strong conviction, that the Church having commenced that undertaking, ought to prosecute it in such a manner, as will afford some reasonable prospect of success, and that there is enough to encourage a prosecution of the work, if carried on with sufficient energy.”

Letters have been received from Mr. Boone, to the 22d August, 1839. Previous to Mr. Lockwood’s departure, an interesting department of the mission had been commenced. Convinced of the importance of the careful training of a native agency, Mr. Boone has received into his family sixteen Chinese boys. These are wholly under the care of Mr. and Mrs. B.; the parents having freely given them up to the mission for a term of years.

“Our little school of Chinese boys,” says Dr. Boone, “appears quite established in the confidence of the people, and scarce a week passes in which I have not to reject another and another application. We are highly gratified by their improvement in every respect. They are docile, studious, affectionate; and we sanguinely hope, if our lives are spared, to see many of them the sincere disciples of our blessed Saviour. Their advancement in English has been beyond my highest expectations.

“The day school needs more attention than I can give to it. It causes us earnestly to desire some one to come out to our assistance. At this place the Malays seem more and more ready to hear and receive tracts.

“Two days ago I had a conversation with a Hadji, who, I am told, said, some years ago, that he would rather cut off his head than become a christian. In this conversation he admitted that the one true God could not have distinct religions for the different races of men; and that if the religion of Jesus was true and acceptable to God, that of Mahomet was false. He professed himself in doubt which was the true religion—said he did not wish to be either a Christian or a Mohammedan, but what God would have him, and that he was determined to act like a man who had lost his way and become bewildered in the dark—go to him who alone knew the way to heaven—go to God and beseech him to open his eyes, that he may see and enter upon the true way. This man is assisting me in preparing the questions on St. Matthew’s Gospel, (for the use of the day school,) and our conversation was founded on the concluding words of the sermon on the Mount, ‘He that heareth these words and doeth them,’ &c., and what I have just told you was said in answer to the question,

‘ You have now heard all these words ; on what do you intend to build ? Depend upon it there is no rock but Christ.’

“ The Chinese (day) school has contained, during the whole year, 30 boys and seven girls. The time given to their instruction is felt to have been among the most profitably spent hours of the year. The girls under Mrs. B.’s care have just begun to read the Testament in Malay. On Sunday, the children, with their Chinese teachers, form a Sunday school at our house, at which we have commenced the practice of singing and prayer in Malay. These classes repeat, from memory, lessons in the Gospel of John in Chinese; the others from smaller books in the same language. Explanations are given in Malay. We have much reason to believe that the blessing of God has in some degree attended the instruction which these children have received, and hope that by the continuance of that blessing the fruit of the seed sown will finally appear to be fruit unto salvation.”

Mr. Boone, after speaking of an affection of the head, which sometimes occasioned great distress, observes :

“ It is a source of unspeakable comfort to me, and calls for great gratitude, that my mind, through God’s goodness, is kept cheerful and at peace ; and that my conviction that I am here as his messenger, is not at all diminished.

Your Committee have taken into account the testimony of all your missionaries in favor of continuing at Batavia, as the permanent seat of the mission. They have watched, also, the deleterious influence upon health ; and also the continued objections to any nearer attempt upon China. They would, in view of all, have proposed that your mission be hereafter considered as addressed to the Chinese of Batavia ; and that it be so named. The unexpected prospect, however, of some decided change in the general relations with China, have induced your Committee to demur for the present ; and they trust, that before the permanent station is assigned to this mission, Mr. Boone may be enabled, in the progress of events, to visit Macao. On this account, too, they have not, as yet, seconded the earnest appeal of Mr. Boone, that a missionary should be sent expressly to the Malays at Batavia. They have also preferred to occupy premises on a lease, rather than purchase.

Your Committee would especially commend this mission to the attention of the Board and of the Church. A faithful missionary is on the ground, and without a single associate to sustain him in his labors. He went forth in faith ; and two having been called home, he is pressed down with care. The claims of China remain undiminished—the operations at Batavia demand aid ; and the Committee are anxious to send others to labor in this field. They would appeal earnestly for one at least to share with Dr. B., at an early date, the pressing labors of his mission.

Remitted to Dr. Boone, and return of Mr. Lockwood, . . . \$2031 92

EASTERN MISSIONS. ATHENS.—The several departments of the mission schools have been continued in active operation, the number in the pay school constantly increasing. On the Greek-Christmas, the number of scholars amounted to about 700.

Two young ladies from England, the Misses Walsh, alluded to in the last Report, have become regularly employed as teachers. “ The more,” says Mr. Hill, “ we are acquainted with

these young ladies, the greater reason have we to thank God for having directed their way hither." The health of Miss Mulligan having become much impaired, she has sought its restoration in a temporary absence from the Mission.

In May last two of the pupils of the Mission were appointed teachers to take charge of government schools. A third has gone to Mt. Parnassus to aid her brother, a public teacher, in conducting the female department.

Mr. Hill writes: "All the objects which we thought it desirable to attempt, or advisable to bring within the scope of our mission, have been attained; and we have now reached a point beyond which we do not think it possible to advance without some risk of losing by attempting too much. Our duty in future will be to maintain our ground, and keep the several departments of our Mission on such footing as always to secure the same degree of confidence among the people of Greece that they now hold and uniformly have held."

An interesting proposition has been laid before the Committee by Mr. Hill for promoting a more thorough and evangelical preparation for the ministry, in the youth designed for that holy calling. The national institution has provided for the needful amount of learning; but the earlier, the more susceptible period of life is passed over, without an effort in behalf of a spiritual preparation. Mr. Hill's object is to supply this deficiency, without interfering with the subsequent course of study. The Committee sincerely desire that some good may result from this proposal, and are prepared, with the sanction of the Board, to promote the object in such way as shall seem most eligible after farther conference with their missionary. It is not designed that this effort should form any new department of the mission.

The fee simple of the lot of land on which the mission school building stands has, during the past year, been purchased on account of the mission, for the sum of \$500. The entire premises occupied by the mission school are now the property of the mission, costing in all about \$8200. They are unincumbered by debt or rent.

Mr. Hill has commenced translating and publishing a series of sermons, the first of which has been well received.

In addition to his other regular duties, Mr. Hill has conducted service in the English chapel, during the absence of Mr. Leeves, having up to August preached twice on each Sunday, except two when prevented by indisposition.

It is believed that this mission was never more prosperous, and never exerted so high an influence as at the present moment. The day school, which has been in operation about two years, is designed for the children of more wealthy Greeks, and now embraces a number of day scholars, who pay from half a dollar to two dollars per month, and a number, (limited to 36,) who are boarded and instructed at a sum not exceeding \$100 each per annum. The receipts for tuition, (about \$500 per annum,) are credited to the mission, while those for board are merely to reimburse your missionary for the expense incurred by him. During the past year, the sum received was not equal

to the outlay. It is hoped that during the present year, this department may defray its own expenses, and should there ever be a surplus, it is to be applied to the support of deserving but necessitous beneficiaries. Your Committee cordially approve of this experiment of the mission, and hail it as an earnest of greater interest felt by the Greeks, in the christian education of their children. The influence of this highly prospered mission, acknowledged by all observers, is now so established, that its fruits are to be found in the general improvement of the people, and not in the transient expression of gratitude, which a benefit, newly introduced, might occasion.

Salaries, rent of dwelling and other expenses,	-	-	\$5,505 99
Cost of lot for the Mission building,	-	-	527 64

Specially appropriated for Tracts, 495 23.	\$6,133 63
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CRETE.—The number of pupils in the school is 460; (150 of this number being of the Female Department.) Several of the pupils are looking forward to the ministry in the Greek Church, as their probable calling. Three have been formally set apart to it; and one of these sent to the school by the Bishop of Canea. A young Deacon is assiduously pursuing his studies in Latin and Hebrew, under Mr. Benton.

The continued labors of Mr. and Mrs. Benton, have been productive of evident good. A desire for schools has become prevalent, even in villages far distant from Canea. Feeble beginnings have in many instances been made; and frequent applications for advice and for books have been received by Mr. Benton.

During the Christmas holy-days, a pleasing circumstance occurred. A number of the older girls were deputed by the female department to prepare an address and present it to Mrs. Benton. This touching testimonial, as simple as it was unexpected, was presented by the father of one of the pupils.

Specimens of writing from more than 40 of the pupils, forwarded more than a year since to the Committee, gave evidence of remarkable proficiency in this department. "Nineteen-twentieths of the pupils," says Mr. Benton, "we found unable to read; and I have put the Gospel into the hands of more than 300, who, two years ago, could not tell who the Saviour was."

The services of Miss Watson have now been added to the mission. It has lost, however, the labors of Victoria, a native Greek teacher from Athens, who yielded to the entreaties of her parent and returned home. Her place had not been supplied.

The Committee have highly approved the intentions of Mr. Benton in giving increased attention to a limited number of beneficiaries, under the constant care of the mission family, rather than to increase the number of pupils. By this means there will be gradually prepared, at the mission, such as shall become well qualified to be teachers of the youth generally.

"We are laboring," says the missionary, "to mingle with

common instruction the seed of everlasting life, the first and the last book in the hands of the children is the Bible."

Far beyond the limits of the school a call has been made for the Scriptures and other books. Bibles have been sent to the distance of 100 miles; and a large case of Bibles and Testaments, received by your missionary from the agent of the B. and F. Bible Society, was, in a few weeks, almost wholly distributed.

The mission meets with no opposition from any quarter. The Bishop of Canea, who, from the first has been favorable to the mission, not long since visited the school, in company with five priests, spending some time there, and giving the strongest testimony of his approbation.

To prevent misunderstanding as to the course pursued at this mission, the Committee would revert to its early history. The Archbishop of the island, since deceased, and some of the priests endeavored for a time to prevent its benefits from extending to the Greek Church. In consequence of this opposition, Mr. Benton, for three months, delayed the commencement of the school; and then at the instance of the Governor, who interposed in its behalf, it was opened for those only who were not under the jurisdiction of the Greek Church. As its object became known, the opposition subsided, and, with the approval of the Bishop of Canea, the Greek children were admitted. "Now," says Mr. B., in his last communication, "the most perfect cordiality, good will and harmony subsist between us and the Greek clergy."

The Committee would here record their conviction, that in no other instance in the history of our missions, within the pale of the Greek Church, has any such opposition been offered; and no missionary, as they believe, has taken upon himself, in any instance to interfere with the rights of any Christian Church, or ever countenanced the least effort to proselyte those under his influence.

Expenses, \$2034 06

CONSTANTINOPLE.—It was not without much deliberation, that your Committee laid before the Board at your last meeting, their design in proposing this mission. The unsettled state of political affairs at Constantinople, growing out of the war with Egypt, and the decease of the Sultan, has prevented, up to the last dates, much of definite action on the part of your missionary. It has been deemed advisable, also, that his experience should be applied more closely to preparatory investigation, previous to the arrival of his associate, in order that, on his arrival, joint plans of missionary labor might be better formed.

Such investigation into the present condition and wants of the Greek Church, and the disposition of clergy and people towards such labors as are designed to aid them, have become the more needful from the known existence of prejudices in the minds of some, and from the fact that the state of the Greek Church in Turkey cannot be satisfactorily ascertained from present sources of information. This preparatory branch of missionary operations will, therefore, for some time, form an important object.

The work is, in a measure, new. It is an advance upon previous efforts, placing our Church in a position to be known and recognized by the Greek Church as a collateral branch of the same Church Catholic and a friend.

The establishment of a press and of schools, forms no part of the primary object of the mission. Such labors are left subordinate to any plan of operation which may hereafter be adopted when our design is known and recognized. In all this your Committee feel the importance of looking especially to the blessing of the Holy Spirit, and would seek the guidance of that Spirit at every step. Without His influence on the heart, the wisdom and prudence, and the experience of your missionaries can avail but little. They go to labor in a Greek population of more than 250,000 souls; and while the success may, in time, be indeed great, a failure might, for years, prejudice the cause of missions among the people.

The Rev. Dr. Robertson brings to this work the advantage of long experience and of learning. Mr. Southgate, by a year's residence at the seat of this mission, and two years more in general investigation, has well prepared himself to enter upon it. His recent exploring tour has been conducted to the entire satisfaction of your Committee; and, although the inquiries have led to effort in a different quarter from that first proposed, yet there is much reason to rejoice that the tour itself was undertaken. The main question is at rest; and the attention of the Church, it is believed, far more intelligently drawn toward the condition and claims of Eastern Christians.

The Committee feel the importance of sustaining a mission at Constantinople. Its central position, its important relations with other countries, its large Christian population, the awakened spirit around, and its bearing upon future operations beyond—render a mission here at the outset, of the utmost consequence.

MARDIN.—The Committee have arranged with Mr. Southgate to commence also a mission in Mesopotamia. The peculiar state of the Jacobite Syrians; their supposed readiness to receive the labors of your missionaries; and the invitation of the new Patriarch, have led to this projected mission. Of greater purity than exists around them—already threatened with advancing schism in a secession to Romish authority—occupying a relative position in the East, of great power—the happiest results may be anticipated from this mission. Mr. Southgate may leave Constantinople for this object, during the autumn of the present year, or early in the succeeding spring, and it is hoped that he may be joined by two missionaries from hence, thenceforward to carry out the design of a permanent mission. The great object of such a mission will be to promote the circulation of the Scriptures; to prepare teachers for the people; to educate for the ministry; and otherwise extend the blessings of an enlightened mission as a means of reviving true piety; and all, it is believed, may be accomplished in co-operation with the Patriarch and clergy. It is designed that Mr. S. should return to

Constantinople so soon as the mission at Mardin can be committed to others.

Remitted to the Rev. Dr. Robertson,	-	-	-	1,938	82
Salary and extra expenses of Rev. H. Southgate,	-	-	-	857	04
Outfit of do. and wife, and expenses in reaching Constantinople,				1,431	25
				<u>\$4,227 11</u>	

TEXAS.—The Rev. Mr. Chapman, after laboring as a missionary at Houston about seven months, returned to the United States in June, 1839. He officiated occasionally in Galveston and other places, and performed various ministerial services at Houston. During his ministry a parish was regularly organized, and since his departure, lay reading, it is believed, has been maintained chiefly by the laudable zeal of Col. W. F. Gray, a communicant of the Church.

The Rev. Mr. Ives represents the condition of his parish at Matagorda, as truly encouraging. Leaving his family at Matagorda, he undertook, during the last summer, at the request of his parish, to visit the United States in quest of funds for the erection of a church. His success in this object has secured the materials for a suitable building. These were prepared in New-York, and forwarded, during the month of May, to their destination, where the expense will amount to about \$3,000.

The visitation of Bishop Polk was reported in part at your last meeting. In a subsequent communication he states his passing to other parts of Texas. He recommends nine stations for immediate missionary labor, and strongly appeals for their occupation by suitable missionaries. Notwithstanding, however, the pledge of your Committee, that liberal support would be extended to all appointed for that field, the Rev. Mr. Ives is as yet the only Episcopal clergyman in Texas.

There is pressing need of a missionary at Houston, and another at Galveston. In each of these places your Committee are prepared adequately to sustain a suitable missionary until his support can be derived from the people.

Two missionaries, in part,	-	-	-	-	\$950	00
Travelling expenses of Bishop Polk,	-	-	-	-	150	00
					<u>\$1,100 00</u>	

Specially appropriated to Church at Matagorda,	-	-			\$522	50
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REV. MR. SOUTHGATE'S TOUR.—Mr. Southgate resided nearly a year in Constantinople, consulting various writers on the countries over which he was to pass, and in acquiring the Turkish language, more or less used throughout his whole route. This he spoke with ease, and then performed his tour, taking, at night, notes of each day's observations. On returning to Constantinople, he spent three months more in testing again, by the observations of others, the accuracy of his own; and, returning through Paris, made a farther selection of works relating to his tour, of which he had the constant use while pre-

paring his narrative in this country. In selecting his matter he has omitted a large amount, which, but for the inexpedient size of the work, would have added much to its interest. The whole of his observations on Turkey in Europe, so little visited by travellers, is among the parts thus suppressed for want of room. The profits of the work accruing to Mr. Southgate, have been given by him to the cause of Missions.

CONCLUSION.—In reviewing the past year your Committee have cause for much gratitude. Life, and in a great measure health, have been graciously preserved.

In Africa the Mission was never so prosperous; and in the strong religious interest and hopeful conversion of a number preparing to become teachers, there, is an earnest of a more abundant blessing.

At Athens and Crete the labors of your missionaries have been most happily prospered, and their influence is extending.

In another department of Eastern Missions, a work has commenced, undertaken in faith and in christian love, and from which your Committee anticipate, under God, the happiest results. In pursuance of the great design of leading those churches, as such, to become instruments of co-operation in their own spiritual reform, two Missions of much promise, one at Constantinople, and one at Mardin, are there growing up before us.

Considering the prolonged commercial distress, and the entirely voluntary character of the year's donations, there is strong evidence of more than mere willingness to support the work. But men are needed, and prayer, that God would send them forth and guide them in all their way.

If the piety and zeal of the Church are to be measured by her missions, the standard must be low indeed. Deeply is that apathy to be deplored which can contemplate, unmoved, the opening field of Texas with only a single laborer; which can, at the end of the fourth year of her mission, see the vast demands of China committed to a solitary missionary, and offer no aid to sustain him; which can suffer the call from Africa and from the East to come to us year after year with scarcely a single response, "Lord, here am I, send me." The call to the Foreign field comes not to withdraw from our own land any portion of the scanty means beyond which the Church has no power to go; but it comes to awaken into life her abundant but unconsecrated wealth; to call forth into her ministry a multitude of pious youth now spending their strength for naught. It comes to arouse the Church to prayer, and to tell of the need which Christ has of his servants, and of his own treasures, that he may carry on his work of love. It comes to reproach the idle disciple who is doing nothing for his Lord, and to tell him how vain is the hope of that salvation, which he would fain secure for himself, while he suffers millions to perish without a prayer—without an effort in their behalf. How long, O Lord, shall this call be sounded in vain? We wait upon Thee. "Not by might or by power, but by my Spirit, saith the Lord."

REPORT OF THE TREASURER OF THE COMMITTEE FOR DOMESTIC MISSIONS.

CR.

THE COMMITTEE FOR DOMESTIC MISSIONS *in account with* JAMES SWORDS, *their Treasurer.*

1840.			
June 15.	To cash paid Missionaries for salaries, outfits, &c., to wit:		17,098 64
	In Missouri, Iowa, Wisconsin, (including Green Bay and Duck Creek Missions,) Indiana, and Indian Territory, together with Bishop Kemper's salary, - - - - -	\$10,606 29	
	In Arkansas, Mississippi, and Alabama, together with Bishop Polk's salary, - - - - -	5,702 91	2,510 99
	In Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Ohio, and Illinois, - - - - -	6,543 69	2,332 97
	In Florida, Georgia, Tennessee, and Kentucky, - - - - -	2,353 47	21,942 60
	To cash paid salary of Secretary and General Agent, - - - - -	25,206 36	
	To cash paid postages, - - - - -	2,000 00	2,148 94
	To cash paid travelling expenses of Secretary, - - - - -	421 15	
	To cash paid discount on uncurrent money, - - - - -	91 35	
	To cash paid for stationery, office furniture, fixtures, and sundry small items, - - - - -	387 45	
	To cash paid for rent, fuel, and taking care of office, - - - - -	158 07	446 80
	To cash paid salary of assistant in the office, a part of whose time is given to the business of the Spirit of Missions, - - - - -	238 00	400 00
	To cash paid for printing Annual Report, Annual Sermon, circulars, &c., - - - - -	600 00	62 50
	To cash paid advance to Spirit of Missions, Balance to account, - - - - -	250 31	13,494 53
		594 82	
		8,547 86	
		\$36,495 37	38,495 37
			8,547 86

By cash received from the 15th of June, 1839, to the 15th of June, 1840, for general purposes of Domestic Missions, - - - - -

By cash received from the 15th of June, 1839, to the 15th of June, 1840, for special purposes of Domestic Missions, - - - - -

By cash received from the 15th of June, 1839, to the 15th of June, 1840, not subject to appropriation by the Committee, - - - - -

By cash received interest on bond of \$10,000, (contributed by a member of the Church, the interest only to be applied to the support of missionaries in the south-western part of the country,) on permanent fund and on temporary loans, and premium on exchanges, - - - - -

By cash received from proceeds of Green Bay farm, - - - - -

By cash received from United States' Government, - - - - -

By cash returned by a missionary as not due, By balance reported June 15, 1839, - - - - -

By balance from account, - - - - -

New-York, June 15, 1840.

We certify that we have examined the above account, and find the same in all respects correct.

B. L. WOOLLEY, }
D. A. CUSHMAN, } *Auditing Committee.*

E. E. JAMES SWORDS, *Treasurer.*

DR.

THE COMMITTEE FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS in Account Current with their Treasurer,
 Exhibiting all Payments and Receipts from 15th June, 1839, to 15th June, 1840, inclusive.

CR.

1840.		1840.	
June 15.	To amount of payments—	June 15.	By amount of contributions received—
	On account of Athens, - - - - -	\$6,133 63	On account of Greece, - - - - -
	Crete, - - - - -	2,034 06	China, - - - - -
	Constantinople and the East, - - - - -	4,227 11	Africa, - - - - -
	China, - - - - -	2,031 92	Constantinople and the East, - - - - -
	Africa, - - - - -	8,800 75	Texas, including \$522 50 for } building church at Matagorda, } - - - - -
	Texas, including \$522 50 for } building church at Matagorda, } - - - - -	1,622 50	Palestine, - - - - -
		24,849 97	General purposes, - - - - -
	Paid on account of special appropriations for dis- } tribution of Tracts, - - - - -	495 23	
	Paid for paper, printing, &c., for Annual Sermon } and Proceedings, - - - - -	257 13	By this sum received from the American Tract Society, } - - - - -
	Paid on account of Spirit of Missions, - - - - -	394 82	By interest received on temporary loans, - - - - -
	Paid Rev. J. A. Vaughan, D. D., Sec'y and Gen. } Agent, for salary, (including clerk hire, \$300,) } - - - - -	2,000 00	By balance in hand, 15th June, 1839, - - - - -
	Paid rent of office, furniture, stationery, postages, } and various incidental charges, - - - - -	645 45	
	Paid premium of exchange on remittances to } England to meet the drafts of missionaries, } - - - - -	841 88	
	Paid discount on uncurrent money, - - - - -	227 27	
		\$29,711 75	
	Balance carried down, - - - - -	13,501 30	
		\$43,213 05	\$43,213 05
			By balance in hand, viz.—
			Specially appropriated for Bible and Tract } distribution, and other objects, - - - - -
			Available for missionary purposes, - - - - -
			7,743 08
			5,758 22
			\$13,501 30

New-York, }
 - 15th June, 1840. }

Audited by LEWIS CURTIS,
 JAMES F. DE PEYSTER, } Committee of Examination.

E. F.

CHARLES J. ALDIS, Treasurer.

A TABLE,

Showing the Churches from which contributions have been received for Domestic and for Foreign Missions, from June 15, 1839, to June 15, 1840.

	Domestic.	Foreign.		Domestic.	Foreign.
MAINE.			CONNECTICUT—Continued.		
Gardiner, Christ Church,	48 38	232 84	Brooklyn, Trinity, -	57 00	16 25
Miscellaneous, - -		5 00	Cheshire, St. Peter's, -	18 00	7 00
	48 38	237 84	Danbury, St. James', -	5 00	
NEW-HAMPSHIRE.			Derby, St. James', -	22 00	
Drewsville, St. Peter's, -	10 00		Fairfield, Trinity, -	5 65	5 65
Hopkinton, St. Andrew's,	17 50	17 50	Glastenbury, St. Luke's,	12 57	
Portsmouth, St. John's,	50 00		Hartford, Christ, -	250 00	200 00
	77 50	17 50	Huntington, St. Paul's,	30 00	
VERMONT.			Milford, Trinity, -	10 54	
Arlington, St. James', -		23 36	Monroe, St. Peter's, -	34 35	27 65
Bellows' Falls, Immanuel,	20 00		N. Haven, Trin. & St. Paul's,	270 00	110 00
Middlebury, St. Stephen's,		2 00	“ Col. Bd. of Miss. 1839,	116 46	116 46
Rutland, Trinity, - -	37 50	4 50	New-London, St. James',	40 23	48 86
Sheldon, Grace, - -	1 75	1 75	New-Milford, St. John's,	20 33	8 50
St. Alban's, Union, -		7 00	Newtown, Trinity, -	35 62	5 00
Miscellaneous, - -	7 00	5 00	Northfield, Trinity, -	18 25	18 25
	66 25	61 11	Norwich, Christ, - -	17 50	17 50
MASSACHUSETTS.			Plymouth, St. Matthew's,	14 00	
Boston, Christ, - -		40 00	“ St. Peter's,	53 00	36 12
“ Grace, - -	100 00	350 00	Stamford, St. John's,	35 00	12 50
“ Missionary, chap.,	5 00	5 00	Stratford, Christ, - -	89 24	50 00
“ St. Paul's, - -	117 29	580 42	Trumbull, Christ, - -	5 00	
“ Sch. for Moral Dis.,	150 00	100 00	Waterbury, St. John's,	155 50	90 00
Bridgewater, Trinity, -	10 00	10 00	Watertown, Christ, -	23 00	37 00
Cambridge, Christ, -		29 10	Westport, Christ, - -	82	
Charlestown, - -		20 00	Woodbury, St. Paul's,	5 00	5 00
Greenfield, St. James, -	30 00	5 00	Miscellaneous, - -		
Hanover, St. Andrew's,	5 00	5 00		1446 67	822 52
Lowell, St. Ann's, - -	94 00	110 00	NEW-YORK.		
Marblehead, St. Michael's,		27 25	Albany, St. Peter's, -	75 00	75 00
New-Bedford, Grace, -		50 00	Athens, Trinity, - -	27 00	
Pittsfield, St. Stephen's,		284 00	Bedford, St. Matthew's,		40 00
Roxbury, St. James', -		114 75	Brooklyn, Trinity, - -	10 00	3 00
Salem, St. Peter's, - -	94 50	145 50	“ St. Ann's, - -	146 25	753 75
Wilkinsonville, St. John's,	20 00	20 00	Butternuts, Zion, - -	10 00	10 00
Miscellaneous, - -	15 00	10 00	Cattskill, St. Luke's, -	2 42	2 00
	640 79	1465 02	Cherry Valley, Trinity,	10 00	
RHODE-ISLAND.			Cooperstown, Christ, -	3 90	3 90
Bristol, St. Michael's, -		75 00	Delhi, St. John's, - -	5 00	
E. Greenwich, St. Luke's,		18 00	Fishkill Landing, S. Anna's,	35 00	7 15
Newport, Trinity, - -	141 52		Flatbush, St. Paul's, -	14 00	
“ Zion, - -		35 00	Flushing, St. George's,	50 50	78 50
Pawtucket, St. Paul's, -	46 00	46 00	“ St. Paul's Col.,		90 30
Providence, Grace, - -	200 00	200 00	Goshen, St. James', -	20 00	15 00
“ St. John's, - -	118 54	221 46	Hempstead, St. George's,	6 00	14 61
Warren, St. Mark's, - -		30 00	Hudson, Christ, - -	1 50	
Westerly, Christ, - -	16 00	15 00	Jamaica, Grace, - -	100 00	50 00
Woonsocket, St. Paul's,	55 00	14 37	Lansingburgh, Trinity, -	17 00	
	577 06	654 83	Newtown, St. James', -	41 00	20 00
CONNECTICUT.			New-York, Annunciation,	1 50	
Bethlem, Christ, - -	5 28	5 28	“ All Saints,	265 06	132 57
Branford, Trinity, - -	5 50	5 50	“ Ascension,	284 75	385 50
Bridgeport, St. John's, -	88 83		“ Christ, - -	104 00	
			“ Grace, - -	400 00	150 00
			“ Nativity, - -	5 65	4 10
			“ St. Andrew's,	38 00	
			“ St. Bartholo's,	100 34	102 00

	Domestic.	Foreign.		Domestic.	Foreign.
NEW-YORK—Continued.			PENNSYLVANIA—Continued.		
New-York, St. Clement's,	47 43		Erie, St. Paul's - -	2 00	
" St. George's,	513 00	500 00	Germantown, St. Luke's,	25 00	20 00
" St. Luke's,	152 00	200 00	Greensburg, Christ, -	10 00	5 00
" St. Mark's,	278 31	205 00	Harrisburgh, St. Stephen's,	15 00	
" St. Michael's,	5 00	5 00	Holmesburgh, All Saints',		1 00
" St. Peter's,	90 59		Jerseytown, Christ, -	3 78	2 78
" St. Stephen's,	228 42	260 27	Lancaster, St. James', -	137 04	91 04
" St. Thomas',	192 45		Lower Dublin, All Saints',	37 25	20 25
Poughkeepsie, Christ,	10 00		Morgantown, St. Thomas',	8 75	8 75
" St. Paul's,	8 00	3 25	Morristown, St. John's,	5 70	
Plattsburg, Trinity, -	6 75		Oxford, Trinity, - -	52 72	
Rensselaerville, Trinity,	4 00		Pequea, St. John's, -	5 00	5 00
Sing Sing, St. Paul's,	8 50		Philadelphia, Ascension,	31 50	31 50
Tompkinsville, St. Paul's,	7 00	50	" Christ, -	570 28	129 50
Troy, St. John's, - -	70 00		" Emanuel,		12 50
" St. Paul's, - -	679 00	211 00	" Epiphany,		517 54
Unadilla, St. Matthew's,	27 00		" Evangelists,		23 00
Williamsburgh, St. Mark's,		2 00	" Grace, -	2500 00	2501 00
General Theol. Seminary,	36 95	36 95	" St. Andrew's,	83 85	332 37
Young Men's Aux. Educa-			" St. James',	165 00	364 00
tion and Miss. Society,	750 00	500 00	" St. John's,	35 00	45 00
Miscellaneous, - -	812 49	310 50	" St. Paul's,		193 12
			" St. Peter's,	150 00	50 00
	5730 76	4171 85	" Trinity, -	88 83	55 01
			" Pittsburg, St. Andrew's,	50 00	50 00
WESTERN NEW-YORK.			Pottsville, Trinity, -	7 50	
Bainbridge, St. Peter's,	5 00		Reading, Christ, - -	31 00	25 00
Batavia, St. James', -		20 00	Rockdale, Calvary, -	5 00	5 00
Buffalo, Trinity, - -	10 00		Miscellaneous, - -	174 50	82 25
Canandaigua, St. John's,	20 00			4246 79	4689 74
Geneva, Trinity, - -	50 00		DELAWARE.		
Harpersville, St. Luke's,	5 00		Middletown, St. Ann's,	16 25	18 98
Le Roy, St. Mark's, -		10 00	Smyrna, St. Peter's, -	4 19	2 81
Lockport, Grace, - -	5 00	7 00	Miscellaneous, - -	5 00	5 00
Manlius, Christ, - -	10 00			25 44	26 79
Mount Morris, St. John's,	3 00	6 00	MARYLAND.		
New Hartford, St. Steph's,	3 52	4 00	Annapolis, St. Ann's, -	75 00	
Richmond, St. Paul's, -	1 00		Ann Arundel Co., All		
Rochester, St. Luke's, -	145 00	145 00	" " Hallow's Parish,	5 00	5 00
Turin, St. Paul's, - -	10 00		" " Queen Caro-		
Utica, Grace, - - -	6 00	50	line Parish,	5 00	
Weathersfield, St. Clements	5 00		Baltimore, St. Peter's, -	215 62	538 33
Miscellaneous, - - -	6 00		" Christ, - - -		260 00
	283 52	192 50	" St. Andrew's,		66 00
NEW-JERSEY.			Baltimore Co., St. Thomas'	40 00	
Chew's Landing, St. John's	5 00	5 00	Calvert Co., Christ, -	30 00	40 00
Elizabethtown, St. John's,	8 63	10 62	Cambridge, Christ, -	80 51	
Morristown, St. Peter's,	18 00	7 00	Chestertown, Chester, Par.	5 00	110 72
Mount Holly, St. Andrew's,	89 62	56 00	Fredericktown, All Saints',	70 31	71 00
Newark, Trinity, - -	66 68	38 33	Georgetown, D. C., Christ,	42 30	169 30
New-Brunswick, Christ,	11 50	7 00	Hagerstown, St. John's,	55 00	55 00
Paterson, St. Paul's, -	5 00		Harford Co., Christ, -	8 00	8 00
Perth Amboy, St. Peter's,	10 00	4 00	" " St. George's,	4 25	
Shrewsbury, Christ, -		13 50	Pr. George's Co., St. John's,	5 75	5 75
Trenton, St. Michael's, -	25 00		Bladensburgh,		
Woodbridge, Trinity, -	5 00		Zion and St.	35 00	84 50
Miscellaneous, - - -	28 25		Matthew's, -		
	272 68	141 45	" " Broad Creek,	19 25	14 25
PENNSYLVANIA.			Washington, D. C., Trinity,	71 93	
Belle Fonte, St. John's,	8 23	12 76	" Christ, - - -		50 00
Bloomsburgh, St. Paul's,	50	1 50	Miscellaneous, - -	5 50	30 00
Bristol, St. James', -	20 00	15 00		773 42	1506 85
Brownsville, Christ, -	18 36	18 37			
Chester Co., St. Mary's,		21 50			
Churchtown, Bangor, -		45 00			
Easton, Trinity, - - -	10 00	5 00			

	Domestic.	Foreign.		Domestic.	Foreign.
VIRGINIA.			VIRGINIA.—Continued.		
Albemarle Charlotteville, Frederickville Parish,	72 50	72 50	Pittsylvania, Camden Par.,	1 00	
Amelia Co., Raleigh Par- ish, Grub Hill,	25 06	20 07	Portsmouth, Trinity, -	30 00	30 00
Amherst Co., Lexington Parish,	14 00	18 00	Powh't'n Co., P'ville, Grace,	2 50	2 50
Augusta Co., Staunton, Trinity,	50 00	110 00	Prince George Co., Mer- chants' Hope,	5 00	
Bedford Co., Russell Par.,		45 25	Richmond Co., Lunenburgh Parish, Warsaw,	19 67	27 05
Botetourt Co., Bot. Par.,	14 25	8 25	Rockbridge Co., Lexing- ton, ———,	2 50	
Brunswick Co., Lawrence- ville, ———,	22 00	20 00	Spottsylvania Co., Berkley Par., St. John's,	8 50	8 50
Buckingham Co., Tillotson Parish, St. Peter's,		16 50	" Fredericksburgh, St. George's,	75 27	432 20
Campbell Co., Lynchburg, St. Paul's Parish,	95 50	95 00	Westmoreland Co., Cople Parish,	27 37	
Caroline Co., Grace, ———,		16 00	Theological Seminary, -	32 58	95 08
Chesterfield Co., Dale Par.,	51 50	35 00	Association for the Promo- tion of Christianity,	15 47	
Clarke Co., Millwood, Fre- derick Parish,	120 40	309 27	Miscellaneous, - - -	129 00	171 95
Dinwiddie Co., Bath Par- ish, Sapong,	6 50	6 50		1821 10	2770 51
" Petersburg, Brist- tol Parish,	33 77	111 49	NORTH CAROLINA.		
Elizabeth City Co., Old Point, Centurion,	8 00	5 00	Edenton, St. Paul's, -		5 00
Essex Co., South Farn- ham Parish,	21 10	20 00	Hillsboro', St. Matthew's,	8 50	5 50
" St. Ann's Par.,	21 00	20 00	Salisbury, St. Luke's, -	10 00	
Fairfax Co., Alexandria, D. C., Christ,	25 20	37 20	Wilmington, St. James',	10 00	
" St. Paul's,	143 03	23 00		28 50	10 50
Fauquier Co., Ham. Par., } " Leeds Par., }	10 00	44 00	SOUTH CAROLINA.		
Frederick Co., Winchester, Christ,	32 50	90 18	Beaufort, St. Helena Par.,	490 00	670 68
Gloucester, ———, -	10 00		Charleston, St. Andrew's,	18 00	
Goochland Co., ———,	25 00	25 00	" St. Michael's,	865 50	255 17
Halifax Co., Antrim Par.,	118 75	121 75	" St. Paul's, -	432 00	272 00
" Roanoke Par- ish, Mount Laurel,	7 60	43 00	" St. Peter's,	441 00	2005 00
Hanover Co., St. Martin's,	78 00	48 00	" St. Phillip's,	808 77	521 84
Henrico Co., Richmond, Christ,	7 50	103 00	" St. Stephen's,	83 59	109 99
" Monumental, Trinity,		134 00	" Mon. Mis. Lec.,	187 78	51 91
Isle of Wight Co., Smith- field, Christ,	5 00		" Ladies' Society,		216 00
" Newport Par.,		10 00	Cheraw, St. David's, -	48 45	48 45
James City Co., Williams- burgh, Bruton Parish,		5 00	Clarendon, St. Mark's, -	75 00	60 00
Jefferson Co., Cov'n Par.,	8 50	13 50	Colleton, St. John's, -	46 00	91 70
" Shepherdstown, Trinity,	32 50	32 50	Columbia, Trinity, -	223 00	368 50
King George Co., St. Paul's Parish,	8 39		Edgefield, Trinity, -		14 00
" Brunswick Par.,	8 39	22 40	Edisto, Trinity, -	160 00	150 00
Lancaster Co., Christ, -	30 00	6 50	Grahamville, Trinity, -	48 00	127 00
Loudon Co., Leesburgh, Shelburne Parish,	20 50	20 50	Greenville, Christ, -	35 00	25 00
Lunenburgh Co., Cumber- land Parish,	50	1 00	Pendleton, St. Paul's, -	313 00	65 00
Mecklenburgh Co., St. James',	60 00	60 00	Prince William Parish,*	5 00	28 00
Norfolk co., Norfolk, Christ,	245 80	228 87	St. Andrew's Parish, -		18 00
" St. Paul's,	15 00		St. Bartholomew's Parish,	28 00	
Ohio Co., Wheeling, St. Matthew's,	15 00	5 00	Waccamaw, All Saints',	120 00	
			Wilton, Christ, - - -	103 50	103 50
				4611 65	5201 74
			GEORGIA.		
			Savannah, Christ, -	142 51	154 96
			Miscellaneous, - - -		10 00
			African Mis. Soc.,	3 60	100 00
				146 11	264 96
			ALABAMA.		
			Mobile, Christ, - - -	250 00	
			Tuscaloosa, Christ, -	42 00	
			Tuscumbia, ———, -	24 93	
			Miscellaneous, - - -		35 00
				316 93	35 00

* \$290 for Domestic, and \$270 for Foreign, from this parish, owing to providential circumstances, did not reach the Treasurers till June 17.

	Domestic.	Foreign.		Domestic.	Foreign.
MISSISSIPPI.			OHIO.—Continued.		
Natchez, Trinity, -	225 00		Columbia, St. John's, -		5 00
TENNESSEE.			Columbus, Trinity, -		10 50
Memphis, Calvary, -	8 00		Gambier, Harcourt Parish,		8 00
KENTUCKY.			Granville, St. Luke's, -	8 00	3 00
Danville, Christ, - -	16 50		Massillon, St. Timothy,		6 00
Jefferson Co., St. Matt.,	7 00	7 00	Pequa, St. James', -		6 00
Louisville, Christ, -		101 50	Steubenville, St. Paul's,	40 00	20 40
Paris, St. Peter's, -	28 50	8 50	Zanesville, St. James', -		3 00
Shelbyville, ———, -	14 68				
Miscellaneous, - -	2 00			65 50	72 40
	68 68	117 00	MICHIGAN.		
MISSOURI.			Ann Arbor, St. Andrew's,	4 00	
St. Louis, Christ, -	153 00		Monroe, Trinity, - -	8 50	
Miscellaneous, - -	20 00		Pontiac, Zion, - -	9 00	
	173 00		Miscellaneous, - -	10 00	
LOUISIANA.				31 50	
Miscellaneous, - -		3 00	WISCONSIN TERRITORY.		
ILLINOIS.			Green Bay, Christ, -	10 00	
Chicago, St. James', -	17 00	12 00	Milwaukie, St. Paul's, -	16 00	
Juliet, Christ, - -	7 00		Miscellaneous, - -	20 00	
Springfield, St. Paul's, -	19 50			46 00	
	43 50	12 00	FLORIDA.		
INDIANA.			Tallahassee, Christ. -	30 00	
Jeffersonville, St. Paul's,		2 50	Miscellaneous, - -	8 88	
Michigan City, Trinity,	88 00			38 88	
	88 00	2 50	UPPER CANADA.		
OHIO.			Niagara, - - - -	5 00	
Boston, Bethel, - -	2 50		GREECE.		
Chillicothe, St. Paul's, -	15 00		Athens, - - - -	8 50	
Circleville, St. Phillip's,		5 50	CHILI, - - - -		3 00
Cincinnati, Christ, -		5 00	Constantinople, - -		50 00

Contributions to Foreign Missions for the years ending June, 1839 and 1840.

Summary.

	1839.	1840.		1839.	1840.
Maine,	143 81	287 84	South Carolina,	5791 28	5201 74
New-Hampshire,	75 04	17 50	Georgia,	618 77	264 96
Vermont,	27 00	61 11	Tennessee,		
Massachusetts,	1575 40	1465 02	Kentucky,	50 00	117 00
Rhode Island,	823 56	654 83	Ohio,	397 69	92 40
Connecticut,	1005 35	822 52	Michigan,	33 00	
New-York,	6629 11	4171 85	Indiana,		2 50
Western New-York,	360 65	192 50	Illinois,	16 50	12 00
New-Jersey,	303 20	141 45	Louisiana,		3 00
Pennsylvania,	4409 28	4689 74	Mississippi,		
Delaware,	77 16	26 79	Alabama,		35 00
Maryland,	1448 92	1506 85	Florida,	15 00	
Virginia,	2676 09	2770 51	Missouri,	133 00	
North Carolina,	53 25	10 50			

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